HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,348—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	VICTORIA	6322
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6993
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb. 1905.

THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 9th December, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 5th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGÃO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 13th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 9th December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 30th November, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,230	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Dec. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)..... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700. Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 990.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	19th	Dec. 1904.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N. R.	5,124	4th	Jan. 1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	5,641	19th	" "
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,196	26th	" "

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay

THE ONE PLACE
TO SPEND
A PLEASANT EVENING.
A WELL-SERVED
AND
PREPARED DINNER
ON THE BALCONY
FACING THE HARBOUR
AT A REASONABLE PRICE
AND
A QUIET GAME OF BILLIARDS AFTER.
WHAT IS NICER?

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER
BOMBAY.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

Messrs. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

"THE QUIET RUNNING AND CONSISTENCY OF SIX CYLINDERS IS A REVELATION."

"NAPIER"
THE MARVELLOUS HILL CLIMBING MOTOR CAR.

West Hampstead, August 5th, 1904.

Dear Mr. EDGE.—I have now had, as you are aware, delivery of my 6 CYLINDER CAR for the last 7 weeks, during which time I have run over 1,800 miles.

I consider it one of the finest Cars I have ever driven, the QUIET RUNNING and consistency of six cylinders is a revelation, it being seldom necessary to get off top speed although I am continually driving it about the West End.

Wishing you every success.—Yours faithfully,
ERNEST OWERS.

A MARVELLOUS WORK.
Mr. GLIDDEN'S "NAPIER" has just finished its
18,000TH MILE.

"We passed the 18,000th mile yesterday. Fearful, deep rutted, hard baked, clay roads, and plenty of 12 inch sand. The "NAPIER" is doing a MARVELLOUS WORK."

No other Car in either hemisphere holds such an enviable record.

FIRST CONSIGNMENT of "NAPIERS" will arrive on the 10th December.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.
FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.
CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to
Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette,"
where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"
Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
AND
UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 "	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 "	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE
MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS and MUSCATEL RAISINS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

THURSDAY, DEC. 1ST.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

EUGEN

SANDOW

AND HIS

ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE CO.

Largest Audience ever in the Novelty Theatre.

Best Variety Performance ever seen in India.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

PRICES.—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Doors Open 8-45 P. M.

Overture 9-30 P. M.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON' 3rd DEC., Mr. SANDOW has decided to give a MATINEE PERFORMANCE at REDUCED RATES on which date he will delivery his SPECIAL LECTURE on PHYSICAL CULTURE. Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Rs. 1. CHILDREN HALF PRICE. Doors open 3 P.M. Overture 4 P.M.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th day of December, 1904, for the CARTAGE of 48in. CAST IRON PIPES and Specials to Kurla from Yewai, Pogaon, Kasheli and Ghat Kuper.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees Four hundred and seventy-seven, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 30th November, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 289 OF 1903.

MADHAVJI NARSI.....Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI, Kaliaraiji of Mathura and JAMNABAI, widow of TRIGAM NATHOO.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1901, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, 1904, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants in the following property, viz:—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the Ramgunza Road, on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, bearing Collector of Land Revenue New No. 16884, and New Survey No. B. 7231, and containing by admeasurement Two hundred and twenty-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Khimji Girdhar, on or towards the West by the property of the late Jagannath Sunkersett, on or towards the North by the Public Road, on or towards the South by vacant land together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. B05, and Street No. 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI and ROMER, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K. Hamamum Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE I. N. CONGRESS 1904.

EXHIBITORS OVER ONE THOUSAND.
ARTICLES EXHIBITED OVER 50,000.
WILL REMAIN OPEN
IN DECEMBER and JANUARY.

H. E. the GOVERNOR has kindly consented TO OPEN the EXHIBITION on the 16th DECEMBER, at 5 P. M., and the LADIES' SECTION will be OPENED by HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON.

The Exhibition will remain from 3 P.M., to 11 P. M.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Coupon-Holders.—Rs. 10 for a book containing 60 Non-transferable Coupons.

Class II—Rs. 15, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable Coupons and 30 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Class III—Rs. 20, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable and 60 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.

Coupon-Holders will be entitled to be present at the opening ceremony.

Only a limited number of these Coupon Books will be issued and the Committee reserve to themselves the right of issuing any further Coupon-Books, only those applying early can secure them.

Ordinary Tickets Rs. 2 per ticket for Admission on the day of the Opening Ceremony. Re. 1 per ticket for Admission on succeeding days.

Children under twelve 4 annas.

Coupon-Books will be sold at the Exhibition Office from Sunday the 27th instant between 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.

The Exhibition authorities retain to themselves the right of reserving the Exhibition for Ladies and Children only on certain days which will be notified in the Public Journals, when no male visitors will be admitted to the Exhibition.

The conditions on which the Coupon-Books are issued will be found on the Coupon-Books.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1904, for the supply of the above during the 12, 24, and 36 months, respectively, commencing from 1st January, 1905.

2. Tender Forms of the above giving Particulars of the approximate Quantities and Description of the Books and Forms required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 5 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with Heading as above, and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favor of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

5. All Books and Forms to be in accordance with the Company's standard Samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6 The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th Nov. 1904.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 5th December, 1904, for PROVIDING STABLES and a PRIVY in place of those existing in the Compound of Bungalow No. 41, Marine Lines, Bombay. Value of work will be about Rs. 2,200.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E.,
Ag. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 21st November, 1904.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF STATE ACCOUNTS, BHAVNAGAR.

NO. 488 OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

UNDER orders of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of BHAVNAGAR, (conveyed in Resolution No. VII. of Samvat 1960 i. e., A. D. 1904) and in pursuance of Section 5 of the BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS ACT of Samvat 1961 (A. D. 1904), the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, hereby invites TENDERS for BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS to the extent of FIFTEEN LAKHS of RUPEES.

2. The number and value of the Bonds to be issued will be as mentioned below :—

5,000	Bonds of	Rs.	100	each = Rs.	5,00,000
600	"	"	500	" = "	3,00,000
300	"	"	1,000	" = "	3,00,000
75	"	"	2,000	" = "	1,50,000
20	"	"	5,000	" = "	1,00,000
15	"	"	10,000	" = "	1,50,000
6,010	Bonds.		=		Rs. 15,00,000

3. The Bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable every year on the 1st day of February.

4. The Bonds will run for a period of ten years, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

5. In virtue of the provisions of Section 17 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act (No. I. of Samvat 1960, A. D. 1904), the revenues of the Bhavnagar State shall be responsible for the repayment of all Bonds to be issued and for all interest accruing thereon.

6. Under the provisions of Section 6 of the aforesaid Act, the Bonds will be transferrable by endorsement on their back.

7. In virtue of Section 22 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act, all Tenders, applications and payments required under this Notification, to be made to the Controller, or to the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, all monies receivable from the Controller or the said Treasury, and generally all transactions to be conducted with the Controller or the said Treasury, may, at the option of the applicant, payer, payee, or other person concerned, be made, received or conducted, as the case may be, through any of the undermentioned Officers of the Bhavnagar State, viz.—

(a) Bhavnagar State Agent at Bombay ;

(b) Bhavnagar State Vakil at Rajkot ;

(c) Bhavnagar State Vakil at the Head-quarters of the Gohelwad Prant ;

(d) Vahivatdars of Mahals.

Business may also be done through any of the recognised public Banks, as is usually done in the case of other public securities.

TENDERS.

8. Forms of Tenders can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at any of the offices mentioned in the last preceding clause.

9. Tenders for these Bonds will be received by the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar from the 1st day of November, 1904, to 5 o'clock P.M., on the 30th day of December, 1904.

10. Each Tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the undersigned, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "Tender for the 5 per cent. Bhavnagar State Bonds for Rs. ."

11. The rate at which each Tender is made must be specified in Rupees or in Rupees and annas.

DEPOSITS.

12. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the bond or bonds tendered for, for which a receipt will be given.

13. In case of Tenders which are wholly or partly accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment, will be credited proportionately in part-payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of such Tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully paid up on or before the 1st day of February, 1905, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

14. In case of Tenders which are not accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment up to the 14th day of January, 19.5, will be returned to the Tenderers or their duly authorised Agents on the 15th day of January, 1905, on their giving up the receipt for the same duly receipted.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

15. The minimum rate at which Tenders will be accepted will be at par.

16. Tenders received before 30th November, 1904, will be opened publicly, in the presence of the Dewan, at noon on the 1st day of December, 1904, at the office of the undersigned at Bhavnagar. Tenders received after that date and on or before 30th December, 1904, will be opened at the same place and in the same manner, at noon on the 2nd day of January, 1905. The contents of the Tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in Clause 18.

17. Tenders at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; and Tenders at the lowest rate (not below par) will be accepted in the order of the priority of their date. In the event of there being more than one Tender, at the lowest rate, of the latest date by which the allotment reaches the amount of allotment will be divided among the Tenderers of that date, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their Tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 100.

ALLOTMENT-CERTIFICATES.

18. To each tenderer (or to his duly authorised agent) whose Tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued as soon as possible after the acceptance of his Tender. All allotments shall be communicated as desired by the tenderers in their applications, and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the office of the undersigned.

19. Payment of the allotment-certificates may be made at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, Bhavnagar, on any day after the issue of the said certificate, and must be made on the 1st day of Feburary 1905, the latest. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum shall run from the date of such payment. Receipts for such payments will be given by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

20. On the 1st day of February, 1905, or as soon after that date as possible, the holders of allotment-certificates which are fully paid up as aforesaid, will, on producing them, duly receipted, before the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar, obtain from him Bhavnagar State Bonds of such values as may have been allotted to them, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum from the 1st day of February, 1905.

RATILAL CHHOTELAL DESAI,
Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar.

Office of the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, dated 25th October, 1904.

RESOLUTION NO. VII. OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

WHEREAS it is desirable to borrow FIFTEEN LAKHS of rupees for State purposes, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4 of Act I. of Samvat 1960 (A.D. 1904) the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, is hereby directed to issue, in the open market, BONDS for that amount, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of February. The bonds will be in the form hereto annexed, and will run for a period of ten years from 1st February, 1905, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.

BHAVSINHJI,
Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Huzur Office; Bhavnagar, Dated 24th October, 1904.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.

(FORM OF BHAVNAGAR STATE BOND.)

Bhavnagar.....

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar does hereby acknowledge to have received from (A. B.) the sum of Government Rupees only as a loan to the Bhavnagar State, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said State to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees only to the said (A.B.) , his Executors or Administrators or his or their order, on demand, at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, on the 1st day of February, 1915, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees only, from the 1st day of February, 1905, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum by yearly payments at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury to the said A. B. , his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, until the 31st day of January, 1915.

Seal of the Bhavnagar State.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the BOMBAY ART SOCIETY, will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing from 23rd January, 1905. Gold and Silver Medals, also money Prizes offered for Painting in Oils, Water Colours, Photographs, &c., also for Cabinet Work, Carved Wood Work, Needle and Thread Work and Design, &c. For prospectus and forms apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Art Society, School of Arts, Bombay. The last day for receiving works will be 18th of January 1905.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 15th and 16th DECEMBER, 1904, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the PORT OF BOMBAY, in place of Mr. WILLIAM GREAVES, who has resigned.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 30th November, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fair and a Half will be ISSUED between any two stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from stations between Bombay and Kalyan) from the 14th to 31st December, 1904, both days inclusive, and will be available for the completion of the return journey upto midnight of the 14th January 1905.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONCESSION TO PASSENGERS VISITING THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY IN DECEMBER 1904.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS Passengers travelling from or via stations on this Railway to Bombay (except from any station between BOMBAY and KALYAN) will be granted RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a half for the double journey from the 5th December 1904 to 31st January 1905, both days inclusive, the return tickets being available for the completion of the return journey upto the 10th February, 1905.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE DINSHAW ADENWALLA, who for a long time past has CEASED to be in the employment of the Firm of Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW and BROTHERS, has NEVER HAD and has NOT NOW any INTEREST in that Firm.—Dated this 23rd day of November, 1904.

COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS.

INDIAN HOTELS CO., LD.

A LARGE NUMBER of STALLS are available in the WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Bridge Road.

J. LAKOWSKY,
Manager.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch.) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

SMALL PLOTS of Freehold Land, suitable for BUNGALOWS and CHAWLS for Europeans and Parsees, in very healthy and quiet locality at Sankli Road, Byculla, near Tram and Train, and two Houses fetching very good rent. Enquire at the SHOP there.

FOR SALE AT PANCHGANI.

THE largest and most commodious HOUSE in the Station. The House is centrally situated, and its Floors are tiled throughout. Stands on 2 acres of Land, and has ample Outhouse Accommodation. For further Particulars apply to

H. QUINN,
House Agent,
Panchgani.

QUEEN'S ROAD CARRIAGE SHOW ROOMS AND COACH FACTORY.

FOR SALE.

BEST English-made new and second-hand CARRIAGES of all kinds, of well-known London Builders, recently arrived. Also a Carriage convertible into Brougham and Victoria has come. Big C Spring Carriages in very good order suitable for Rajas and Princes.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED, VARNISHED, RUBBER TYRES, of only best quality put on and greased, etc, with entire satisfaction under experienced European Supervision. Decent comfortable Carriages of all kinds with single and double Horses supplied on hire. Apply

HORMASJI SORABJI AND SONS.,
Coach Builders, Agents and Contractors,
5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

WANTED, for a Cotton Mill in Calcutta, MANAGER (European) with thorough knowledge of Carding. Good terms offered to man possessing suitable qualifications. Must have experience of and be able to properly control Native labour. Apply Box No, 1729 N., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraiture, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kessowji and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRO COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS. CONSULTATIONS FREE

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS,
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

WHY WE WEAK OR WEAK-MINDED, PAY NOTHING.

YOU have simply to write to the undermentioned Address and you will get by return Post and excellent Book in English (P. P. 100) Post Paid. It will answer all your questions relating to your mind and body, and will give you rules based on best moral principle to guide your health, wealth and prosperity

KABI RAJ MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
166-68, HARRISON ROAD, BARA BAZAR,
CALCUTTA.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

'XMAS 1904.

MONGINI BROTHERS

NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR

'XMAS CAKES.

			Rs.	a.	
'Xmas Cakes	Artistically Decorated,	plain Icing ...	1	0	per lb.
Do.	do.	Chocolate Iced	1	4	"
Do.	do.	Almond Iced	1	8	"

'XMAS BOXES containing 'XMAS CAKE, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, CRACKERS, Etc., Etc., from Rs. 10.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST AND 'XMAS LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co,	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co,	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Taticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden.	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCO

HARVEY'S REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

EDOS,

THE TASTELESS PURGING POWDER

FOR HORSES, CATTLE & DOGS.

In three strengths, namely, 5, 6 and 7, respectively, equivalent to a 5, 6, or 7 dram ball of Aloes.

THE EDOS PURGING POWDER has been introduced to obviate the difficulty and unpleasantness of administering Physic Balls, and is rapidly obtaining favour with Horse-Owners, proving itself a thoroughly effective and convenient physic.

PER PACKET 9 Ans.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA AND KIRKEE.

SPANISH GRAPES.

FRESH, SWEET,

AND

LUSCIOUS

PER POUND, ANS. 12 PER POUND.

FIVE POUND BOXES PACKED FOR TRANSIT

EACH, RS. 3-8 EACH.

CASH WITH ORDER OR V. P. P.

THOMPSON, THOMAS & CO.,

THE AUSTRALIAN STORES,

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ormidale, 2304 tons, Captain J Hamilton, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Florizon, 2281 tons, Captain A Work, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Annie, 2445 tons, Captain J Wie, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dulverton, 1900 tons, Captain D Davis, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sangola, 3323 tons, Captain W H Jacobs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 19th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Aynthia, 694 tons, Captain R J Curtis arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok 12th November with a cargo of timber and one cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE steamer Camberbell, 2583 tons, Captain W E Baines, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Mody. Mr W T E Elworth and 3 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ewarka, 759 tons, Captain H Carey, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and 10 cabin and 109 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Moosoori, 1755 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 10th November with a general cargo one cabin and 23 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s steamer Nevasa, 1995 tons, Captain E B Hirst, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and Lieut Hon R B Cole, Mr Jamsetjee Darookhanawala, as cabin and 10 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 911 tons, Captain H W Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 28th November, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr Nicholls, Mr and Mrs Lawrie, Mr Mazacarchi, Mr T Kursondas, Mr Ramull, Mr Jabhai and 91 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Malta, 3899 tons, Captain R A Peters sailed yesterday for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers—For Colombo—Col T S Weir Miss T Weir—For Hongkong—Mr A Nanabhoy, Mr B Pallonjee, Mr H D Gotts, Col R S Marshall Mr Fazulbhoy Atdulla, Mr and Miss Mody, Mr S C Khan For Sydney—Miss Wilkes—For Melbourne—Miss Holland and Miss Opli—For Adelaide—Mr D H Allan.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel	Commander	From
30	Sangola s.....	Jacobs	Calcutta, Nov 19
	Lhasa s.....	Rothwell	Karachi, Nov 28
	Aynthia s.....	Curtis	Bangkok, Nov 12
	Moosoori s.....	Hannah	Jeddah, Nov 10

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Clan Ogilvy s.....	Jones.....	Tellichery
	Atoukir s.....	Killen	Belfast
	Malta s.....	Peters	Shanghai
	Nevasa s.....	Hirst	Zanzibar, &c
	Annie s.....	Wie	Amsterdam
	Camberwell s.....	Baines	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Florizon, Work for Calcutta
" Ormidale, Hamilton for Calcutta
" Dwarka, Carey for Persian Gulf
" Dulverton, Davies for Dunkirk
" Imperator, Mosca for Trieste

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Sumatra arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 25th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Oceana arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 28th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, December 1.

The Squadron will parade on the following dates at—

The Riding School—To-morrow Friday the 2nd inst at 7 a.m.

Dress—Review Order (Summer).

The Queen's Statue—Esplanade, Tuesday 6th December at 7 a.m.

Dress—Review Order (Summer).

The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing and practice on Saturday afternoon the 3rd instant from 2-30 p.m.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 2-50 p.m. Bombay Time.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, December 1.

1 No 2 Coy. will parade at the Nesbit Lane, Head Qrs to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. squad drill,

2 The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing and practice on the 4th instant.

3 The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 1 sub Div No 1 Coy.

No. 999 Gr Phillips A M.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D, COMMANDING.
Bombay, December 1.

1 A Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Rank and File will parade at the Gymkhana and of the Parade Ground at 3 pm on Wednesday the 7th instant for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor at the Levee.

Dress—Review Order Khaki.

2 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person.

3 There will be drill for Recruits to-day (Thursday) the 1st instant at Head Quarters at 6 p.m.

4 Leave of absence has been granted to No 2489 Lce Sergt J D'Cunha, "F" Coy from 29th November to 28th December 1904.

5 The following promotions will take effect in "I" Company from this date—No 4932 Corpl W Garrick to be Sergt vice Fido resigned—No 5173 Cadet H Midreth and No 5426 Cadet S D'Game to be Lce Corpl to complete establishment.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

A STABBING CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which one Adam Usuf was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a knife on the 10th October last, to one Suleman Nathu. It appeared that on the day in question the complainant with a friend of his was standing at the corner of the Ghogari Mohalla at Pydhoni. The accused came up and took seven annas from the complainant's pocket. There upon a struggle ensued between them and they parted. Later on both the complainant and the accused met on the same spot and began scuffling and in the struggle the accused stabbed the complainant with his knife in several parts of the body causing him to bleed copiously. The Police came and arrested the accused. The complainant was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he was pronounced to be in a precarious condition whereupon Mr. Kursandas Chabildas the Magistrate took his depositions. The complainant however survived the injuries. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to 18 months' Rigorous Imprisonment and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo a further 3 months' hard labour. If the fine were recovered Rs. 50 was ordered to be paid to the complainant by way of compensation.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 1.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI

Suits for hearing and finaldispcsal,
Long Causes.

221-04—Unwala and P—Kaikhushroo Manecksji Sethna vs Ranchordas Tribhovandas Mody Payne and Co
For further directions on the special Commissioner's Report.

563-99—Manu—and Co—Shakaram Vishram and another vs Sadashiv Shanker Wagh and another—Malvi—and M

471-2—Mirza and M—Thacker Ruttonsey Karromsey vs Bomanji Shapoorji Chothia and another—M B Chothia.

718-03—Matubhoy J and M—Jehangri Cursetji vs Kavasji Cursetji—Bicknal M and M
For trial of issue,

556-07—K J Billimoria, Framji Hirajl Pavri vs Phirozshaw Cowasji Khojotia M R Vakel.
Long Causes

537-04—Bhaishanker K and G—Damoder Walji vs Mathura das Nanji—Pestonji R and K.

559-04—Mulla and M—Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum Mitha—vs Jug Mahondas V Bhaisett and others—Payne and Co—and E G and W.

358-04—Nadrsha and T—For nauper Dwarkanath Bhaskar and others vs Bhaskar Rowjee Sunker—In person.

276-04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool Rehman Shcerazie vs Gcolam Hossein and another—Edgiow G and W

6 88-03—N M Cama Jaco Haji Gool Mahomed and others vs Hoortal widow and another—Kanga and P

17-04—Matubhai J and M—Mahomadbhai Hassambhai vs Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy—M and B Chothia

114-02—Matubhoy J and M—Sonbai widow vs Bharmal Khimji and others—Pestonji R and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR,
For an exporte decree on Commissioner Certificate.

439-04—Raghavaya and B—Manbai Abas Monghibai widow vs Madhowji Shevji and others (for a decree absolute).

75-04—Motilal and Co—Bai Jamatai widow vs Ibrahimbhoy Aba Abdiabby Ladhabhoy Chatoo.
To speak to the Minutes of the Orders.

545-91-545-01—Bhaishunker K and G—Cullianji Sanglibhoy vs Raghowji Tejpal and others—Little and Co

625-03—Hiralal D—Laxmibai vs Cullanji Sanjibhoy Bhaishunker K and J
Suits for hearing and final disposal,
Long Causes

228-04—K and D Shroff—Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Shroff vs Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Sukhia—Craigie L and O—Part heard.

505-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchunder Vithul Shringarpure—Khunderao and S
For trial of Issue.

1321—Hiralal and D—Gangaram Hamji vs Moburlal Curson and others—Payne and Co—Hiralil and D and Daphtary and F.
Long Causes

267-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibhi widow and others—Captain and v

384-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji and V

163-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Puntheckey and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Hassum vs Vussomji V Vellji and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaf Sadashiv and other—F P—Pavri Maganlal T and G

136-03—M and B—Chothia Vajibai widow vs—Nana widow—Payne and Co

74-04—Tyabji and Co—Manecktai widow vs Bai Amrat widow and others—Edgelow G and W.

255-04—Pestonji R and K—Hirjibhoy Menecksji Sethna vs Dataram Ramkrishna Koregacker and 4 others—Mulla and M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

FIFE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FITZPATRICK—November 24, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr T S Fitzpatrick, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAWS—OSTREHAN—November 19, at Tara, Doom Dooma, Assam, by the Rev Rainsford, Harry Cyril, eldest son of Henry Laws of Bayfield-Holt-Norfolk, to Olive Elvira, second daughter of the late Colonel Eliott Seaward Ostrehan, Bombay Staff Corps and Mrs Edwards of Tara, Doom Dooma, Assam.

PURE BLOOD.

KEMP'S

"CLOVERINE."

RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eurptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY,

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 17m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 5-9m., 6-7a. Low water, 0 2m. 11-51a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Goculdas Cullianjee Cotton Press Company, 84 Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads.
Fancy Bazar in aid of Wesleyan Methodist Church, Town Hall, 4 p.m.
Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry, installation of H. E. Lord Lamington as Grand Master, 5-30 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Students' Brotherhood, address to Dr. Bhandarkar Wilson College, 5-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Eugen Sandow and the Star Vaudeville Company, 9-30 p. m.

POLO.—There will be no polo to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s. s. Somali will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p. m. to-morrow instead of to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant and the Officers of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers' Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m., to-day:—

March	The Queens Guard	Williams
Overture	Stradella	Flotow
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan
Valse	Folie tte	Fahrbach
American Sketch	...By the Swanee River (A ceons dream of the past)	Myddle to
Troop	May Blossom	Weir

AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play at W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, the following programme of music to-day, from 6-45 p.m. till 8-45 p.m.:—

March	A Frargess	E Kaiser
Overture	Le Diademe	Herman
Valse	Angelo Mio	D Pecorini
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Ch. Godfrey
Characteristic March	Whistling Rufus	K. Mills
Valse	La Serenata	Otto Roeder
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	The Deep Blue Sea	Brewer
Cake Walk	Coontown Chimes	H S Webster

PALMING OFF FALSE CHEQUES.—Janmahomed Hoosein, a tailor and outfitter having his place of business in Taj Mahal Hotel has reported to the Police that a European who gave his name as H, Dewers who was visitor in the hotel, purchased from him wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 141 on the 28th November and gave him a cheque for Rs. 100 on the Bank of Bengal, saying that the balance would be paid by Mr. L. Gapp, Manager of the hotel whom he had given a cheque for Rs. 250 for the hotel bill drawn on the same bank. Both the cheques on being presented at the Bank of Bengal were dishonoured with the endorsement to the effect that person calling himself Dewers had never had an account with the Bank.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—The cold season has now set in here, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. A girl of 8 years old had a miraculous escape from death on Monday at Ghadechi road. A horse attached to a gari became restive and bolted along the road knocking over a girl who fell between the legs of the horse and the gari passed clean over her prostrate body. The girl after the accident was found so much confused that she could not utter a word for some little time.—The Rajsaheb of Dhagandhra is on tour in his districts. He has put his armed police, imperial lancers and city police on a European basis. Every morning they parade for manœuvres on the maidan when occasionally a sham fight takes place.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Jebb charged Nagoo Nursoo, an old offender, with stealing a watch and chain of the value of Rs. 18, belonging to one Narayen Mahari, a dye merchant, residing at Byculla. The evidence showed that the complainant was lying down in his room at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he noticed the accused entering the house and removing a watch and chain from a nail in the adjoining room. The complainant got up and chased the accused who was arrested by a neighbour near the staircase. The accused when arrested threw down the watch and chain. He admitted the offence and also five previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, two months of which were to be in solitary confinement.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A MILL ENGINEER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Ruttonji Nanabhoy Banaji, a Parsi Engineer in the Bomanji Petit mill, appeared on a summons, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by one Rana Anu a will hand. Mr. Craigie, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. C. H. Setalvad, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The complainant in his evidence stated that he worked in the same mill as the accused. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st November last witness went to see the time in a clock behind the engine, when the accused called him in his office room and questioned him what he was doing behind the engine. Witness explained his presence, when the accused fined him Rs. 5. Witness remonstrated and pleaded that the fined was too heavy for him. As the accused declined to remit or decrease the penalty, the witness asked to be allowed to leave the service. The accused thereupon picked up a brass paper-weight and struck witness with it inflicting a wound on the forehead. Witness bled profusely and fell down. He was going to report the matter to the manager, when the ramosee by order of the accused, turned him out. The accused denied the charge and said the wound was self inflicted. The Magistrate on the evidence held that the wound was self inflicted and discharged the accused remarking that the charge was false.

BOMBAY'S PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

THE past year, says the report of the Agricultural Department, was marked by a serious recrudescence of the plague of locusts. The last serious plagues occurred in 1882 and 1883, and little definite information was on record regarding the life history of the pest. This year we were fortunate in having the services of two skilled Entomologists Mr. Lefroy Entomologist to the Government of India, who was stationed at Surat, and Mr. Knight who has been temporarily employed in this Department.

The few swarms that were observed in the hot weather of 1903 bred in some of the most inaccessible parts of the Thana hills and small swarms appear to have visited Khandesh and the Panch Mahals. In the late autumn the young locusts assumed wings and attacked the standing crops in Thana, Khandesh and parts of Nasik and Kolaba and the three northern districts of Gujarat. In November they disappeared from Khandesh and Thana, but remained in Nasik and Kolaba and visited the western parts of Poona, Satara and Ratnagiri. They lingered in these districts chiefly in the forest-clad hills till March damaging crops and fruit trees.

In April and May the swarms after going to the east appear to have returned to the western ghats. They found little to eat in the eastern Deccan in May and June and died in large quantities of disease and possibly of starvation.

In June they were observed breeding along the line of ghats from Kolhapur northwards to Surat; and young locusts have been hatched over large areas in Ratnagiri, Kolaba and Thana and in lesser numbers in the western hills of Satara, Poona, Nasik, throughout Khandesh and in parts of Panch Mahals.

In March the gravity of the danger threatened attracted attention and Messrs. Lefroy and Knight and the three Assistant Collectors, who were placed on special duty in connection with the plague, undertook experiments for the destruction of the locusts. But though vigorous efforts were made on a large scale with the assistance of the revenue establishments in the affected districts all attempts to destroy the adult winged swarms at this season proved ineffective. Amongst other measures, crops and trees upon which the locusts were settling were sprayed with arsenic, but though many locusts no doubt died from eating the poisoned foliage the expense was prohibitive and in the case of crops there was a considerable risk of the poisoning of cattle. Other swarms were attacked by spraying with kerosine oil and McDougal's sanitary fluid. These spraying operations require a skilful agency for their conduct and reliable supervision two essential conditions which it was impossible to fulfil over the enormous area of impenetrable forests and inaccessible hill in which the swarms found refuge at the period when they were closely collected. Subsequently when they left the forest regions they spread out and were scattered all over the open fields of the Deccan and were therefore equally impossible to cope with.

The following rough calculation was made:—

"A large tree thickly covered with locusts was selected in the early morning by Mr. Knight and 2,000 locusts were destroyed and counted under his supervision.

In a measured acre of land there were 20 such trees and the swarm which was of average dimensions covered 50 acres. In other words it contained 20 millions of locusts.

The entire destruction of such a swarm at the rate of reward of half an anna per seer sanctioned would cost Rs. 2,000.

If we allow one swarm to every 10 square miles of country in accordance with observations taken at Khandalla and Mahabaleshvar and if we assume that an area of 350 miles in length and 40 miles in breadth or 14,000 square miles in similarly infested, 18,000 millions of locusts will have to be destroyed, a task which would cost 28 lakhs of rupees.

In addition to those adult locusts which were destroyed by villagers without the payment of rewards over 130 tons were destroyed on payment representing roughly 60 million units.

In June search was made for the eggs which had been laid out, but except in part of the Kolaba District where the hill tribes having lost their nagli ("Eleusine corcana") took to the work eagerly for the sake of the Government reward of Re. 1 per seer of eggs, the search proved generally ineffectual. Over 3 tons of weight of eggs were however found in the Kolaba District and destroyed, representing, it has been calculated, 300 millions of locusts.

It was hoped that when the insects were in hopper stage greater success would be possible in their destruction. Strenuous efforts are being made by the district officers, and large sums are being paid in rewards, but it is found that while the hoppers are small the villagers employed on this work are only able to earn a living wage at the high rates of reward of eight annas or Re. 1 per seer varying according to the conditions of the locality.

The Acridium peregrinum or the migratory locust lays its eggs in open sandy plains and when the hoppers appear they form serried columns and march together in a definite direction. They are, therefore, comparatively easy to deal with on an organised plan.

But with the acridium succinctum or the Bombay locust the case is different. The young locusts are chiefly produced in the wild and inaccessible hill regions and find secure shelter and ample sustenance in the grass jungles. They do not develop the gregarious instinct until after they assume their wings and it is therefore almost impossible to drive them in a special direction and the operation of catching them in bags is slow difficult and expensive. The locust is clearly a permanent residence of the Ghat region and the plague is ordinarily kept in check by the forces of nature. It remains to be seen whether the abnormal features of the season of 1904 will be found to be favourable or unfavourable to the reproduction of the plague. It is possible that the winter, when the locust becomes torpid with cold, may afford an opportunity for more successful efforts by human agency.

FALSE REPRESENTATION BY A POLICE CANDIDATE.

YESTERDAY afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector A. Finan charged one Govind Appa alias Bala Appa with making a false statement to the Bombay Police on the 31st of August last for the purpose of obtaining employment as a constable, under section 20, Bombay Police Act IV of 1902. The accused pleaded not guilty. Evidence of Sub-Inspector Finan and the Head Police Constable of Belgaum was recorded.

The Magistrate in delivering his judgment remarked that accused admitted having signed the attestment paper for a recruit and said that what was stated therein was correct. Accused also stated that he never served in any police force before and that he was never convicted or sentenced to imprisonment. It was found on the evidence of Sub-Inspector A. Finan that the accused had on the 31st of August last made a statement to him to that effect, and that these statements were made for the purpose of obtaining employment as a fourth class constable in the Bombay Police. The only question for him to consider was whether the statements made by the accused were false and whether he knew them to be false when he made them. On the evidence before him he would answer the question in the affirmative. It was also proved by the evidence of the Head Police Constable of Belgaum Police that the accused was employed in the Belgaum Police Force in 1903, and from the same officer's evidence it was evident that in January last the accused was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge preferred against him under section 457 by the Mamlatdar of the Belgaum Taluka. Under the circumstance he convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly of meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B, Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. K R Cama, Vice-President, occupied the chair. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Vol VIII, No 10. From Cambridge, Mass, U S A.—Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology Harvard University. Vol II. Nos 1, 2. From Berlin—Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie, Hepte 1, 2—1904. From St. Petersburg—Publications du Musee d'Anthropologie et Ethnographe, Parts I 2, 3, 4; and Bulletin de l' Academie Imperiale des Sciences de St, Petersbourg, serie V, Tome 16, 17 1902. Mr R K Dadachanji B, A. LL, B., then read a paper on "The origin of Phallism, fetishism, symbol worship and superstitions in general; and the Principles of their Growth and Decline, and their Influence on Human Civilization and Progress" which will be published in the Society's Journal. Votes of thanks to the author of the paper and to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

RS. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.

60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Nov. 29.

SECURITIES—

2 3 4 per cent. Consols	£88 7-16	= + 5-16
3 do. Rentes	103 1-2	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£1 6	= + 1-1
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced rupee Paper	£65 1-2	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1-4	= + 1-16
2 months hence	26 7-8	= + 1-16
Spot in New York	59 1-8	= + 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25.16 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin	20.35 1-2	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4.26 1-2	= unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
4 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 " " "	3 1-4 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4 per cent	= do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-2 per cent	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	2 7-8 per cent	= + 1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 5 1-2 value

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 23 1-2 N.-D, done quiet

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 34 1 2 N.-D., sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 35 1-4 D.-J., sellers } quiet
Yellow Bombay 37 7-8 D.-J., sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 31 7-8 N.-D, sellers quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-2

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5.07—11. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 7-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 62,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4.91	4.91	4.97
—13	—13	—14
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April.-May
4.99	5.01	5.03
—14	—14	—14
May-June.	June-July	July.-Aug.
5.05	5.08	5.07
—14	—14	—14

Receipts at U S Ports	85,000
Do. last year	53,000
Exports to Great Britain	23,000
Do. do Continent	15,000

In New York—

Spot	9.50—20
Futures, month of December	8.33—39
Do. do. March	8.16—35

In New Orleans—

Spot	9—1-8
Futures, month of Feb.	9.05—24
Do. do. May	9.25—27
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 29th November, 1904:—

Cotton	14,937 bales.
Wheat	25,731 cwts.
Linseed	9,195 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,741 "
Gingellyseed	27,082 "
Poppyseed	411 "
Groundnuts	530 "
Castorseed	22 "
Rice	37,359 "
Myrabolams	1,656 "
Cottonseed	7,735 "
Mowraseed	111 "
Gram	3,685 "
Jowari	14,193 "
Maize	309 "

BOMBAY, Nov. 30.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.
Bank T. T. ..... Is 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand ..... Is 4 3-32d to 1-16,
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. Is. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do Is. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135
Shanghai 30 do do 192
Japan 30 do do 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.
Cash 97.14
1st Settlement 97.12
Money Market 5th January,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ready	5 12 0	to 5 11 6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 1 2	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 11 12	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.		
Ready	5 5 6	
Castorseed—Tone steady.		
Ready	Rs. 24 0	to 23 1-2

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 35	to 36
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 34	to 35
25 per cent "	Rs. 33 1-2	to 34
50 per cent "	Rs. 33	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	easier.
Estimated sales	bales 7,000
Imports	do. 6,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb
4.87	4.87	4.90
—7	—7	—7
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl-May.
4.92	4.94	4.96
—7	—7	—7
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4.98	4.99	5.01
—7	—7	—6

COTTON.—The heavy decline advised in Americans this morning, combined with big receipts in Bombay, has accentuated the weakness in this market. Prices have given way some Rs. 4 to 5 per candy and only a moderate business was passing at Colaba.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Growths	Fine F.-G. Gd.	Dely.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)		192 182	30 Nov.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)		188 178	25 Dec.
Do do. do.		186 176	25 Jan.
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M-G.	206 200	do. do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)		202 196	25 Dec.
Do. do.		200 194	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)		207 201	25 do.
Karanja do. do. do.			
Akola do. do. do.			
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)		209 203	do. do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)		211 205	do. do.
Broach (M.-G.)		240	1/do. Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)		230	15/25 do.
algaon (M. G.)		205 199	25 Dec.
Do. (M.-G.)		203 197	25 Jan.
Bengal (M. G.)		195 185	30 Nov.
Do.		191 181	25 Dec.
Do.		190 180	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab		195 185	30 Nov.
Do.		191 181	25 Dec.
Do.		190 189	25 Jan.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Espionage in the Army.

THE ATTACK ON GENERAL ANDRE.

NEW DRAMATIC PIECES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

MILITARY scandals are most disagreeably prominent at this moment. In the Chamber, on Friday, further allegations of espionage were made, and in the newspapers columns are given to the Dautriche case. Though called "L'Affaire—Dautriche," there are really four officers involved—Captain Dautriche keeper of the military records; Lieut.-Col. Rollin, of the Zouaves; and Captain Francois and Marechal, infantry staff officers. At the time of the Rennes trial the four were employed in the information bureau at the Ministry of War. It is alleged that they suborned a Servian named Czernusky to give evidence against Dreyfus, paid him 20,000 francs, and covered up the transaction in the books of the Department by entering the sum to a secret service agent known as "Austerlitz." The charge against the prisoners is covered by the Amnesty Law passed in the Chamber in December, 1900, but, refusing to profit by it, the officers demanded a trial. It is now taking place in a small room, hardly sufficient to hold fifty people, in the military prison of Cherche Midi. Naturally, the nomenclature of the place has suggested the old French joke of looking for noon at fourteen o'clock. The military governor of Paris, under whose presidency the trial is now proceeding, decided that no women should be allowed to attend, and a lady reporter is the only representative of her sex in this little court-room.

M. Syveton, who assaulted General Andre, is impenitent, indeed, exultant, as it seems, but public opinion, except in the strongest Nationalist quarters condemns the outrage. There is even reason to believe that M. Syveton went to the Chamber with the express purpose of assaulting the Minister. This idea is strengthened by fact of the curiously menacing language adopted by one of the leading organs of Nationalism on the eve of the debate, so that it would almost seem that the attack was the result of a plot. It is the same species of insane and brutal argument which prompted the assault on M. Loubet at Auteuil races at the beginning of the President's term of office. Then, as now, the affect of the outrage was to consolidate the Republican sentiment in the country. The blow administered to the Minister of War, whilst it threw him from his physical balance, has set him on his political feet. After this dastardly act the whole Republican party rallied to the support of the Government. And the same spirit is to be remarked in the Press. The "Figaro," whose editorial trumpet gives forth an uncertain sound these days, and the "Temps," which does not see eye to eye with the Government on many questions, are both emphatically condemnatory of the incident of Friday last, and of the temper of mind that led up to it. Nationalism of the school to which M. Syveton belongs is a political monstrosity which has grown up in France, engendered to a certain extent, no doubt by Jacobin intolerance and oppression. One side acts and reacts upon the other. Napoleon called into being the forces which ended by overthrowing him. The act of violence perpetrated in this case, however, is inexplicable, as M. Syveton is a man of superior intellectual attainments, being, indeed, a University professor. Whilst General Andre has escaped at the expense of his own person the condemnation of an adverse vote, such a result must

DHARIWAL BLANKETS,
HORSE, BED AND ARMY.

DHARIWAL SUITINGS,
FLANNEL, WORSTED and PUTTOO.

DHARIWAL COSTUME CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
CASHMERE and SERGE.

DHARIWAL
SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
ALL NECESSARIES
ARE THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TRY
(MONTGOMERIES' PATENT.)
BERMALINE BREAD
AS USED IN THE
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.
Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says:—"This BREAD should be eaten by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."
All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made. MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.
W. C. LINTOTT, Proprietor.
Up-country orders promptly attended to,
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM
AND
PAREL ROAD BAKERY.

PIANOS
S. ROSE & CO., stock the best
PIANO PLAYERS
S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.
MUSIC
S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.
TALKING MACHINES
S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.
BAND INSTRUMENTS
S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.
S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

DE DION BOUTON MOTOR CARS.

AS SOLE OWNERS of the agency rights of MESSRS. DE DION BOUTON & CIE., OF PUTEAUX we have APPOINTED the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY of Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, our SOLE REPRESENTATIVES as per agreement.

Any other Firms in the Districts allotted to the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY advertising DE DION BOUTON CARS DO NOT OBTAIN same direct from the Manufacturers or us, but through INDIRECT SOURCES, and are not authorized Representatives.

The public would be well advised to satisfy themselves before purchasing a DE DION CAR that a TRIANGULAR LICENSE PLATE, issued by the owners of the English and Colonial patents of the DE DION BOUTON and CIE, is attached to same, without which considerable trouble in regard to infringement, the obtaining of spare parts and useful information in respect of the Car is likely to be experienced.

DE DION BOUTON, LTD.,
10, Great Marlborough Street,
LONDON, W.

Sole owners of agency rights from Messrs. DE DION BOUTON and CIE., Puteaux for the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

A PERFECT
PEG WHISKY
IMPERIAL HIGHLAND
Has maintained
A HIGH
REPUTATION FOR
27 YEARS.
Per doz. Quarts
RS. 30.
Ask for this at
OUR BOMBAY BRANCH
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET
Bottled only
by the Sole Proprietors
SPENCER & Co., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
MADRAS.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,600,000
ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.
ESTABLISHED 1882.
PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.
OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.
Try our SODA, it is the best.
H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.
MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.
CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon

CHURCH SERVICES.

THE following CHURCH SERVICES, BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, BIBLES, &c., Artistically bound in SOLID STERLING SILVER and specially adapted for PRIZES or CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, are offered for sale:—

		Rs.	As.
Prayer Book Cherub	Bijou	2	4
Do.	do.	7	0
Do.	Oak	9	0
Do.	Gothic Bijou	11	0
Do.	Lily Ruby	17	0
Do.	Lily Gothic	21	0
Do.	Cherub Oblong	21	0
Do.	Cherub Bourgeois	23	0
Do.	Lily Bourgeoise	24	0
Do.	Gothic Ruby	30	0
Do.	Cherub Gothic Oblong	32	0
Do.	Lily (long primer)	33	0
Do.	Gothic (long primer)	50	0
Do.	Gothic Bourgeois	40	0
Bible	Cherub minion / Bible 24 mo.	36	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS and WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DEC. 1, 1904.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BOMBAY.

MR. GILES, the Director of Public Instruction, in Bombay, in his report, just issued, shows that the past year was remarkable for educational activity and progress. Increased resources supplied the means for expansion and improvement. At the same time, is noted that numerical progress, especially among the masses who attend Primary Schools, has been seriously checked by the plague. Mr. Giles finds it "impossible to forecast the future or to say when we may be free from the ravages of plague." Considering that medical men will not undertake to express an opinion on the subject, the Director of Public Instruction must not be disparaged for his admission. He would have been condemned if he had attempted flights into the region of prophecy. But he is quite within his rights in asking that it shall be recognised by all that until such freedom is obtained, the condition is this, that in affected areas, progress and development are prevented, the population is panic-stricken, schools are disorganised, educational statistics vitiated, and the administration of the Department seriously affected. However, all that could be done was done, and when we turn over the pages of the report for evidence of the activity and progress of which Mr. Giles speaks, we find the record of the passing of a Bill to amend the constitution of the Universities, of progress in the consideration of the difficult subject of Industrial and Technical Education, and the fact that no phase of the educational system has escaped notice and consideration. Mr. Giles thinks it not too much to say that the result of this strenuous educational administration has been to excite interest and to stimulate progress to a degree, only approached hitherto by the report of the great Commission of 1883. And to lend point to Mr. Giles's remarks, the Government Printer lapses into orthographical eccentricities which seem to show that the educational influence of all these great measures has not been very far reaching. But it may be objected that a report on public instruction in Bombay should deal with this presidency only, and not wander away to the work of the Government of India. Government seems to be of this opinion too, though unfortunately it was rather slow in arriving at it, and it was not until after the close of the year under review, that the Director was instructed by a Resolution to state briefly what is being done to carry out the policy of the Government of India in this presidency.

The Director shows that as regards Primary Education, legislation has provided for the expenditure of funds by local Boards, and the enhanced grants, which have been made possible under the special assignment of the Government of India, are exclusively assigned to Primary Education. The courses of instruction have been carefully revised, and great impetus has been given to the maintenance of rural schools with a curriculum specially limited to the needs of the agriculturist. In Secondary Education, provision has been made for a Training College in Bombay, which will provide for the special instruction of teachers in Government schools and such aided schools as choose to avail themselves of it. The quality of education given in Secondary Schools is said to be improving steadily. The Vernacular Training colleges have been enlarged and the staff of each strengthened, while a new building is being erected at Poona for the College. Special assistants for agricultural lessons and object lessons have been added to each college, and demonstration plots for agricultural experiments have been attached to three out of four colleges. The Female Training Colleges have been enlarged, the inspecting staff has been strengthened, and municipal and district local Boards have been directed to make special allotments for female education from their enhanced resources. Hostels have been provided in connection with five secondary schools, and the residential quarters at two colleges have been extended. The Grant-in-Aid Code has been revised in close conformity with the principles laid down at the Simla Conference, and the system of payment by results has been abolished. That is the reply to the question of the Government of India. Turning to the figures, we find the cause of Mr. Giles's lamentation. Instead of 599,708 pupils in schools of all descriptions a year ago, we have 578,360, a decrease of over twenty-one thousand. On the other hand, the number of institutions has increased by 242 on 12,218. During the year, 1903 schools with 71,266 pupils were closed on account of plague.

THE STATE OF CUTCH.

THE latest report on the administration of the State of Cutch shows no striking departure from the usual course of events in that territory, but the record of the activities of the various Departments of State makes up an interesting review. We believe that the subjects of his Highness the Rao, in Bombay, have submitted petitions regarding points of the administration, and though there is no indication of the kind on the record, it is understood that a number of reforms are in progress or in contemplation. The present report is signed by the new Dewan Mr. Chunilal Sarabhai but he had been in office only four months when the review was prepared. It is anticipated, therefore, that the next account will tell us something of progress made under the new regime. To the Cutch merchants in Bombay the most interesting item in the present report will be the statement that, during the official year 1903-04, appreciable progress has been made towards the construction of the Cutch State Railway. The bridge over the Sang river has been completed at the cost of 46,011 Kories, and a minor bridge has been built at a cost of 4,095 Kories. The old line at Tuna Bunder has been diverted, and the construction of stations and staff quarters at Anjar and Tuna undertaken. Rails for the Tunar-Anjar section were ordered and some rolling stock purchased. The total expenditure on the railway during the year was over a lakh of rupees, and on other public works the Durbar expended more than three quarters of a lakh. While the administrative period dealt with in the report ended in March last the financial year of the State closes in July so that the latest accounts of the revenue and finance deal with the year ended in July 1903. The period opened with a balance of eighteen and a half lakhs. The receipts were Rs. 26,18,824, and the disbursements Rs. 28,26,309, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 16,42,816. The surplus, after deducting the net expenditure from the net receipts amounted to nearly six lakhs. The revenue, was two and a quarter lakhs in excess of that of the previous year and the expenditure was Rs. 1,16,198 less. A sum of Rs. 54,273 was lent to several Jagirdars on the security of their Jagirs and Rs. 4,225 were advanced to cultivators. The smallness of the latter sum, a fourth of that advanced in the previous year, indicates the improved agricultural conditions. This would also seem to be borne out by the recovery of Rs, 15,473, the difference between the latter sum and the amount advanced representing the recovery of taccavi previously granted. The trade of Cutch is well-known to be considerable, and the latest returns show a year's imports valued at Rs. 90,51,127 and exports Rs. 13,89,374. The imports during 1902-03 were less in value to the extent of Rs. 9,46,152 compared with the previous year, the decline being partly accounted for by a good harvest which induced a reduction in the imports of grain. Asafœtida, Chinese alum, spirituous liquors and other articles of import were also received in less quantity. The exports increased by Rs. 3,74,748, kaskas, kariana, cotton, silk and wool being the chief articles exported in greater quantity than in the previous year. Among its other enterprizes the Durbar possesses nine cotton ginning presses and seven of these as well as three private presses were at work during the year and turned out 5,453 full pressed and 2,549 half pressed bales as against 1,684 half pressed bales in the previous twelve months. Epedemics of plague continue to visit the State and, as hitherto Mandvi, was the worst sufferer during the last season. The disease affected the number of pupils in attendance at the schools. The eleven hospitals and dispensaries continue to do good work and during the year treated 1,00,861, patients.

BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MR. H. S. LAWRENCE has published an instructive report on the work of the Department of Agriculture in the past year in the Bombay Presidency. Its value would have been enhanced, had it contained a summary which would have saved the casual reader the labour of wading through its pages to gather a general idea of the extent of the work done. He reports that provincial revenues, having been relieved to some slight extent from the severe financial strain of recent years, the opportunity was taken of effecting a considerable development of the work of the department. Proposals for the development of the department have been considered and submitted to the Secretary of State for approval. The new Deputy Director has got to work satisfactorily and is applying himself to his duties with great energy. He visited Sind shortly after his arrival, and on his report that the conditions were favourable to the growth of Egyptian cotton in that province, measures were organised for an important experiment which was commenced in the spring and which gives great promise of success, and the Director thinks that the successful conduct of these measures in Thar and Parkar district, in spite of considerable difficulties in regard to the water supply, was very creditable to an officer without previous experience in India. Of the cotton experiments in Sind, we are told that the results that will be obtained in October 1905 from the Egyptian cotton sown at Mirpur Khas in February next will, it is believed, be of remarkable interest and importance to the Province of Sind and possibly to the mill industry of the Bombay Presidency. The report shows that numerous experiments were successfully made at the various farms, and a further important and interesting line of inquiry has been taken up in regard to the system of rab in the Ghat country. Investigations conducted by Mr. Ozanne in 1886-88 established the value of this system of cultivation in increasing the yield of rice in regions of heavy rainfall. But the continuous depletion of rab materials is a serious menace to the future prosperity of agriculture in this tract, and enquiries are being conducted by Mr. Knight at Lanowli in order, if possible, to ascertain some alternative method of manuring that may be equally effective for the purpose. Some twenty plots of land have been treated with different manures for comparative test. It will, however, we are told, be necessary to continue the experiments for several seasons before a definite result can be arrived at. The experiments in the application of an affluent from septic tanks obtained from the sewage of the Poona city are said to have been attended by greater success than formerly, and a report on the final results is shortly to be submitted to Government. Experimental work has been resumed at the Ganeshkhind Gardens, among other attempts made being the improvement of a selected number of our finest wild flowering plants, a line of investigation that has been neglected in India. The report tells us also of the operations carried on for the destruction of locusts, and we find that in Kolaba over three tons of eggs were taken and destroyed, representing, as it has been calculated, three hundred million locusts. Agricultural education is shown to be progressing, and agricultural information is now systematically published. The establishment of District Agricultural Associations is being encouraged as much as possible, but the Department, it must be remembered, does not receive a tithe of the support from Government which ought to be allotted to it.

POSTAL DIFFICULTIES IN CANADA.

THE difficulties the Indian postal authorities sometimes have to contend with will sink into utter insignificance when compared with those in some parts of Canada, that country of magnificent distances. The following illustrates our meaning. A postman has recently been put on a new route who will deliver no more than one mail a year, but who will travel for more than half the year and cover 3,000 miles in doing it. The Dominion postal authorities have not heretofore delivered mails North of Fort Chipewyan, on Lake Athabasca, which is an out-of-the-way Hudson's Bay Company's post, some four hundred miles north-east of Edmonton, the present northern limit of the railway, Edmonton being in turn a thousand miles north-west of Winnipeg. Now, however a courier is to be sent with the maillings once a year away up to Fort Macpherson, within the Artic Circle and less than a hundred miles from the Artic Ocean; and two mails each year are to be sent to Fort Resolution, between five hundred miles and six hundred miles north of Edmonton. The "postmen" on all of these routes will be Hudson's Bay Company's couriers, who will carry the mails by means of dog trains. From Manchester to Fort Resolution a letter can now be sent—three thousand miles by steamer across the Atlantic, three thousand miles by Canadian railways, and half three thousand miles by dog train—all for a penny.

MR A. B. WILSON, Registrar of the Legislative Department, of the Government of India, retires next March.

THE hired transport Assaye left Suez on the 28th November, and is expected to arrive here early afternoon of the 7th instant.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAO of Sirohi is expected to arrive in Bombay at the Grant Road Station at 7-15 a. m. (Railway time) to-day. The Officer Commanding 113th Infantry will detail a Guard of Honour—Strength 1 Native Officer and 50 Rank and File—to attend at the Grant Road Railway Station at 7 a. m. (Railway time) to receive His Highness. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7-15 a.m. (Railway time) on the 1st December 1904, to announce His Highness' arrival.

YET another musical prodigy from Australia. Her name is Ella Caspers, and, according to one of the Sydney musical critics, she is the "coming Clara Butt." Her singing in connexion with the Sydney College of Music created quite a furore. Her voice is described as a pure contralto of rare timbre, clear, powerful and singularly sympathetic. She was born of German parentage at Albury, the border town among the vineyards between Victoria and New South Wales, where Rolf Boldrewood, the novelist, spent twenty years as stipendiary magistrate, coroner, and goldfields warden.

THE exploitation of all the mines on the island of Thasos has been leased by the Sultan to a Pforzheim firm for an advance payment of 40,000 Turkish pounds to the civil list. The chief metals exported from Thasos are raw and calcined zinc ore which are carried by Levantine steamers to Antwerp and to Hamburg. Considerable cargos have already been despatched. The Hamburg consignments go to Schleswick, those to Antwerp are sent to Belgian and Rhenish furnaces. The Pforzheim firm in these transactions has as partners the owners of the above-mentioned works.

DIAMOND-CUTTING up to a recent time was nearly all done in Holland, but of late a good deal of it has gone over to America, where electrical machines are used in the work to great advantage in all ways. European work has always been done by hand, as it still is, and the lapidaries in England here are only just waking up to the knowledge that artificial power can be applied. Besides cutting real gems, the machinery employed in America turns out large quantities of artificial diamonds. They are so brilliantly cut and polished that only experts can distinguish them from the genuine article.

A VISITOR to one of the largest British dockyards the other day was amused to notice a large board suspended over the side of one of our newest and hugest ironclads, now approaching completion, upon which the following legend was inscribed: "Notice to Russian naval officers—This is not a fishing smack." Further on was a large destroyer which had been similarly decorated with the inscription: "A tooth-pick for the Russian navy." Everywhere in naval circles, at the back of the general indignation, the feeling is one of amused contempt, and the Russian navy has undoubtedly become an object of momentary ridicule with all ranks.

RATS, like some other animals, seem to have a partiality for silver. A lady correspondent, writing to "Nature Notes," says: My sister was staying in a lonely house in the S.W. of Ireland during August of this year. One evening the housemaid, when laying the cloth for late dinner, placed the butterdish and silver butter-knife on the sideboard and left the room. Returning a few minutes later she found the butter-knife gone and suspected the rats, who had taken other articles of silver. When search was made the missing butter-knife was found behind the sideboard, and behind a heavy piece of furniture another butter-knife was found which had been lost for three months. Half-way down a rat-hole in the pantry was found a silver fork and an ordinary dinner-knife. Silver teaspoons had also been found under the drawing-room floor.

"YOUTH will be served" is a saying strikingly exemplified by the officers and crew of the Discovery. Captain Scott celebrated his thirty-sixth birthday last June; Lieutenant A. B. Armitage, the second in command, was forty in July, an age exceeded by Mr. Hodgson (the biologist) by four or five months; Lieutenant Rawson Royds is twenty-eight, Lieutenant Burne twenty-seven, Lieutenant Shackleton thirty, Lieutenant Mulock twenty-two, Lieutenant Skelton thirty-two, Dr. Edward Wilson (the painter of the water sketches at the Bruton Galleries) thirty-two, Lieutenant Bernacchi twenty-eight, Mr. Ferrar, the geologist, twenty-five. The oldest member of the staff was Mr. Reginald Koettlitz, the bacteriologist, who is, however, but forty-three. Thus the average age of the twelve chief officers is under thirty-two, and this at a time when the expedition is over, after three years' work. Of the thirty-five other men who served on board the Discovery few are yet thirty years old, and the senior is but thirty-five. With youth went strength, and the only member of the crew who has not returned from "the South," as the seamen comprehensively describe the Antarctic regions, died not of disease, but by accident. This was George Vince, an A.B., who was drowned.

ON WINTERING IN ENGLAND.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL NEWNHAM-DAVIS.

ONE of the theories which I have evolved is that the decline of the British winter is to a great extent due to the disappearance of the good old-fashioned Christmas card. While the view of a delightful village street, with white snow powdered with mica on all the roofs a beautiful church with lighted windows, and a crimson sun setting in two streaks of violet cloud was to be found somewhere on every writing-table a relic of the last year's Yule-tide no one could deny the beauties of England in the winter, and amethyst seas and palm groves and the Cote d'Azur were not in everybody's mouth during the month of November.

Half the people who go abroad for the winter, writes Lieut.-Col Newnham-Davis in "The World" seem to be quite delighted to discover that they can amuse themselves out of doors in France or Italy almost as well as they could had they stayed at home. The man who hunts at Pau or gallops over the Roman Campagna compares his day of sport wistfully and regretfully with the run he might have had with his county pack at home and the golfer who has stridden over the meadows at La Napoule goes back to Cannes to dream of English or Scottish links and to wonder why he came to the south of France in pursuit of a game which he could play under more enjoyable circumstances at home.

There is a fashion in wintering as there is in everything else in this world, and it really requires a little moral courage when a lordly person asks one, "Where are you escaping to this year, Rome or Nice?" to acknowledge that Bournemouth or Torquay is the extent of one's ambition. Yet no sooner is an Englishman in foreign parts than he compares all his surroundings with English scenes he knows, to the advantage of the latter. The Atlantic breakers at Biarritz are almost as fine as those round the headland at New Quay, Sorrento is a dirty replica of Torquay, and Sicily is much like the Isle of Wight, but its drains want seeing to badly. The foreign winter resorts are continually beating their big drums and calling to the wealthy Britisher to walk up, and they make so much noise that the little tambourines which our cosy sheltered little towns in dale or by the sea tap upon are hardly heard. The foreign towns advertise all their attractions broadcast, and put all their goods in the shop windows, while our own townlets have their purse-strings so tightly tied by Act of Parliament that they find it difficult to remind the world that they exist and that they have their winter seasons.

The man who is fit and well, and who winters abroad, does so, no doubt, chiefly because he likes sunshine and amusement; the invalid seeks shelter from the biting winds. France and Italy and Switzerland are continually assuring England that sun and amusement and shelter are only to be found on the other side of the Channel. But is this so? Thousands of people go by rail and boat, diligence and sledge, up to Alpine heights to toboggan; but if they were told that at Buxton, a few hours from London, they could toboggan quite satisfactorily and get rid of gout and rheumatism at the same time, they would probably say that they never knew that Buxton had a winter season; and they are just as likely not to be aware that Harrogate Malvern, and even little Droitwich, are calling to winter visitors to come and be healed. Brighton is a far more comfortable town to winter in than Nice. It is quite possible, I know from experience, to sit and bask in the sun on the front at Christmas time, and if there is no baccarat in its clubs, so much the better for the pockets of its visitors. There are harriers at Brighton, and an afternoon's gallop on the downs is surely better than half a day spent in the steamy gaming-rooms of Monte Carlo, chasing the elusive number with an infallible system.

There is not one of our spas or sheltered seaside towns which has not a pack of foxhounds or staghounds or harriers within easy reach. From Folkestone down to Land's End, the sound of the horn rings all along our southern coast, and the streets of Cheltenham and a dozen other comfortable old-fashioned towns, which have their seasons in the winter because they believe that the right place for a country gentleman is in his own county at Christmas, are gay every weekday with pink coats. Nor is there any golf abroad quite so satisfying as golf at home. Sandwich and Rye and all the inland links tempt foreigners to come to England; but the English, being a mad nation, go in the winter to France to play on imitations of what they have left at home. This is stretching the "entente cordiale" a little too far. At what foreign town by the sea is there a choice to be found between two golf courses such as Hastings and Bournemouth offer?

Naaman, captain of the host of the King of Syria, very much resembled a typical British invalid. He went out of his own country, and when he had come to a foreign bathing-place he thought regretfully of Abana and Pharpar, and turned and went away in a rage. Travelling by train certainly is made very comfortable nowadays on the Continent, but it seems to me that a lady or a man in poor health should think twice before undergoing the fatigue of the changes from train to boat, and boat to train, which a trip to the Continent necessitates, when he or she can run comfortably and smoothly down in a few hours, without change of carriage, to Torquay or Falmouth, Penzance or Eastbourne. If Exmouth were named Naples, and Naples were called Exmouth, I fancy that half the wanderers to the bay by the vacano would stay at home and enjoy Devonshire. The Isle of Wight in winter is a paradise, but the hotel-keepers at Ventnor tell me that their business would have been ruined by the exodus to the South of France had not the Berlin doctors discovered that all the climatic conditions of the coast of the Mediterranean were to be found in the little island just off the English coast, with the result that they now send many of their patients there by sea, sparing them the journey across Europe. The Americans also have come to the rescue of the British hotel-keeper during winter. England is just as much abroad to them as Italy and France, and therefore the fetish of foreign travel is not continually dancing before their eyes, and they go where they can be sheltered and comfortable, where they know the drainage will not be sketchy, and where the people about them speak a language they can understand. Last year some of the smartest of smart people decided that Cornwall might be considered as a foreign country, and St. Ives and Penzance and Fowey all held coveys of delighted visitors, who found it a great treat to get the London newspapers on the day of their publication, and to be able to send letters with penny stamps on them.

Having thus roundly lectured the birds of passage on their lack of patriotism and appreciation, I have a few words to say to the towns which should be crowded every winter with rich British visitors. The provincial Englishman thinks that if nature has given his portion of the country a good climate, and if he has built a house to hold visitors, it is the business of those visitors to come and enjoy the climate, and he does not think that his responsibilities extend to amusing them. The towns grumble at the railways, which on the whole treat them very well, and the railways retort that if the towns were made more attractive, larger numbers of well to-do strangers would visit them, and that more trains would be run to accommodate them. The British tradesman, who is the ruling power of the towns by the sea, toasting his slippered feet at the bars and enjoying his evening tea, often forgets that the visitors staying in his town find the dark winter afternoons and evenings very dull unless there is some winter garden or pavilion where they can meet each other and listen to music. Every successful foreign resort takes upon itself the amusement of its guests from sunset till bedtime, and if our English wintering-places wish to keep in line with their rivals across the Channel they must keep the strangers within their gates merry as well as healthy.

MR. MADANJIT, a Gujerati Brahmin of Bombay, who is the Proprietor and Editor of "Indian Opinion," an Anglo-Vernacular weekly Journal published at Durban, in South Africa, is now on a visit to India, to acquaint his countrymen with the grievances of Indians in South Africa. After attending the Congress session at Bombay, purposes to tour through India.

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

CAPTURE OF POSITIONS.

THE MANCHURIA FIGHTING

THE INQUIRY COMMISSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Reuter wires from Tokio that an official statement published gives the exact position at Port Arthur as follows :—"We firmly hold the crests of the glacis of Sungshushan and the forts eastward, but the time for storming has not yet arrived.

"At present we are destroying the casemates of 203 metre hill, have stormed the trenches near the summit and are endeavouring to capture the whole fort."

The situation at Shaho on the 27th was unchanged.

Admiral Fournier has been appointed French Delegate on the Inquiry Commission which will meet at the Foreign Office in Paris.

General Kuropatkin reports that the fighting at Tsiukhechon was resumed yesterday, but the Japanese were driven off. The Russians collected 230 Japanese dead, captured a quantity of rifles, ammunition and entrenching tools, and pursued the retiring Japanese.

The Russian destroyer Pruzitelni in raising her anchor at Brest pierced the hull with it and has had to be docked.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Two submarine boats were yesterday despatched from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock.

Admiral Dewey has declined to serve on the North Sea Commission of Inquiry, because as senior officer he would be compelled to give decisions possibly distasteful to either party.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning by Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay, from his Government :—

The Port Arthur Army on the 29th instant, reports: Against the enemy's line of intrenchments extending from Sungshushan eastwards our army firmly occupied the top of the counterscarp and the neighbourhood and is now destroying the casemates and the caponieres.

Against 203 metre hill, our army occupied the enemy's trenches near the top after several assaults.

Colombo telegrams dated, Nov. 30th, state :—

It is stated that a British steamer has delivered forty thousand projectiles at Port Arthur. A second similar cargo was captured by the Japanese. It is further alleged that Russia offered the owners of blockade-runners a bonus of a million roubles.

The troops forming the garrison are greatly emaciated, the rations to fighters consisting of two pounds' weight of black bread daily.

The city is uninhabitable ; there are many caverns outside of danger. The dead are thrown into the dock near Golden Hill, covered only with a few inches of water. No money circulates in the town, wages being paid in kind.

The Russians are refilling old Chinese shells. Several of these haee been found to contain half bursting charges, the rest of the space being filled with wood.

Prince Mirski, the Russian Minister of the Interior, warned the Tsar that the war is causing steadily increasing and dangerous discontent.

General Kaulbars will command the second Manchurian Army.

General Linevitch, appointed to command the first Japanese army in mid-Manchuria, is constructing important fortifications along the whole front, thus securing a solid base for attack.

Russian opinion at Mukden is now against the possibility of a winter campaign.

The Trans-Siberian Railway is unable to victual over three hundred thousand troops, apart from the question of transporting fuel and horses. Moreover, wood and forage are scarce, local resources being insufficient for the winter.

Japanese vessels, laden with provisions for the troops, are ascending the Liao river, with the view of getting the utmost reinforcements of stores to Liao-yang before the river freezes. Japanese transports, with troops, arms and ammunition, are arriving daily at Yinkow, the outer harbour of Neuchwang.

Count Cassini, Russian Minister at Washington, reiterated the statement that Russia is emphatically opposed to outside mediation.

French newspapers state that the Russians have purchased for sixty million roubles eight Argentine and Chilian warships, with which Admiral Nierogotoff commanding, will join the Baltic fleet in the Far East.

Japanese newspapers are becoming more indignant at the action of the French Government in granting coaling facilities at French coaling ports to the vessels of the Baltic fleet. They declare, if France persists in her action, the responsibility for extending the area of the war will rest upon France's shoulders.

THE FIGHTING IN DIR.

SOME further particulars have reached us regarding the disturbances in Dir. It appears that Mian Gul Jan, younger son of the Nawab, wishes to establish himself as heir against Badshah Khan, his elder brother. Several times during the past summer an open quarrel between the two has threatened, and a few weeks ago Mian Gul Jan shot Saiyid Bakir Jan, a friend of his father's. The Nawab waited until the Chitral Reliefs had been carried out and then sent Badshah Khan with a lashkar (armed force) to turn his brother out of Munda. The latter escaped and fled to Nawagai where he persuaded the Khan to support his cause, bribing him with a promise to cede Munda to him. The Khan moved out with a force and fighting followed, in which he was beaten back. The rival parties are still in arms and further skirmishes may take place. Meanwhile the Khan of Nawagai has been ordered by the British authorities to withdraw his force, as the quarrel is one with which he has no concern. So far the only satisfactory feature of the business is that Mian Gul Jan has been driven out of Dir territory.—'Pioneer."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

Banquet to English Representatives.

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, last night, presided at a dinner given to Sir Henry Cotton and Sir W. Wedderburn prior to their departure for the National Congress at Bombay.

Sir W. Wedderburn in a speech advocated fixing a maximum number of European administrators and that the vacancies thereafter be given to Indians in order to relieve the friction arising from competition.

He was the bearer, he said, of a message of sympathy from Lord Ripon.

AUSTRALIA AND ALIENS.

The Case of Japan.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF LAW.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

In the Australasian House of Representatives, Mr. Bruce Smith will move on the 8th December an amendment to the Immigration Restriction Act permitting the entrance of Japanese into the Commonwealth on the ground that they have placed themselves in the front rank of nations, granted religious freedom and become an honored ally of Great Britain.

MARRIAGE OF MISS LEITER.

Lady Curzon's Sister.

Miss Nancy Leiter was married to-day from her mother's house to Major Powys Campbell.

THE KABUL MISSION.

ARRIVAL IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA Nov. 30.

The Kabul Mission arrived at Dhakka, all well yesterday. They were met at Landikhana, where Afghanistan begins, by two hundred of the Amir's Cavalry and Sipar Salar Ghulam Hussain, and also by the Sarhang of Dhakka and Muhamad Hasankhan the Mihamandar.

Major Roos Keppel, Political Agent in the Khyber accompanied the Mission a few miles beyond Landikhana to Sorkham, where a guard-of-honour of the Khyber Rifles had been drawn up. The British, party were received in a very cordial and friendly manner.

The Amir is said to have summoned to Kabul two representatives from each important tribe to remain at the Capital during the stay of the British Mission there. He has chosen six of his principal officials to attend him in Durbar when receiving Mr. Dane. These include the Shahgasss, Sardar Abdul Kudus Khan; the Luinaib; Mahomed Sarwar Khan, Governor of the city; and Amir Mahomed Khan, Sipah Salar of Kabul.

THE CREMATION SOCIETY.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rankin's report upon the operations of the Cremation Society last year, shows that a piece of land in Calcutta has been acquired for a crematorium and that the construction work begins shortly.

SIR GURU DASS BANNERJEE.

Sir Andrew Fraser invested Sir Guru Dass Bannerjee yesterday, with his order of Knighthood before a small gathering of High Court Judges and friends.

VILLAGE POLICE IN BENGAL.

AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Mr. Savage, Commissioner of Dacca, has been placed on special duty by the Bengal Government in connection with the improvement of the village police and the chaukidari punchayats in this Province.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

The Cup horses are getting into work on the Calcutta race course. Great Scott and Acetine share most of the public favour, while Applause is being less often mentioned.

Mr. Boetler, official handicapper, arrives here to-day.

DEATH OF A JOCKEY.

Koops, the cross country Jockey, has died in hospital of abscess of the liver.

THE POONA LAND SUIT AGAINST SIR PETIT.

POONA, Nov. 30.

The case against Sir Petit and others for resuming the land of No. 2, Queen's Gardens, came before Mr. Lucas, Sessions Judge, to-day, when an application was put in Chambers, regarding the amending of the plaint in some material particulars giving fuller details as to the way in which compensation was to be assessed by the Committee of Arbitration and paid to defendants. The Judge said he would give his decision to-morrow.

FAREWELL INTERTAINMENT TO MR. LUCAS.

The Poona Bar entertained Mr. Lucas at a farewell entertainment where most of the pleaders were present. Messrs. Davur and Kaikhusroo Ghaswalla spoke on behalf of the bar. Mr. Lucas replied in a very sympathetic way and the gathering dispersed.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER AT CALCUTTA.

GENERAL LEACH ON VOLUNTEERING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 30.

The St. Andrew's day was celebrated with the usual dinner at the Town Hall to-night. Covers were laid for close upon 300 guests. The Great Eastern Hotel catered, and the Viceroy's band and the Pipers furnished the music. The greatest cordiality prevailed and many ladies attended after dinner to hear the speeches. Including loyal toasts there were ten toasts.

Sir Andsew Fraser, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who presided, made a long speech of several columns in proposing "the Viceroy and the land we live in." It was a defensive speech of Government administration in general and his own in particular, showing that he was very sensitive of newspaper criticism. The rest of the speeches were of the usual order and contained nothing new. Imperial forces. The other speakers were Mr. John Nicoll, the Rev. John Macrae, Mr. J. A. Tassie, Mr. G. S. Alexander, Mr. A. J. J. Blair and Mr. Dan Cursie.

But Brigadier-General Leach convulsed the assembly by the reply he made to Mr. John Nicoll's toast of "Our Imperial Forces." "They should remember" he said, "that as long as the nation was determined not to have compulsory service, they could not expect to have the pick of the population in the ranks in peace time, nor could they expect quite the same degree of high training and efficiency that they might expect to find, say, in the German army, though that superiority had never yet been proved." Proceeding, he wished to tell them frankly that he was not altegethr satisfied with the state of his Command, as he should hand it over to his successor. As for the Volunteers, he confessed to a great sense of disappointment that the earnest appeal made by Commander-in-Chief last March, to the people of Calcutta, had met with so little response. He thought they would all agree if taxed individually with every word the Commander-in-Chief said. But when asked point blank to join they had a thousand and one excuses why they should not. He said distinctly it was their business, their duty and a very serious duty to join the Volunteers. The present conditions required that regular troops should be gradually withdrawn from small and unimportant places where the necessity for their existence had long since passed away and be brigaded together at places which gave increased facilities for training and are also strategic points as well. Such a policy as this threw as they would easily understand, a far greater responsibility on the Police and on Volunteers. What they wanted in a Volunteer force was primarily, Organisation they wanted every white man to enrol himself in the list of some corps and all they asked of him was to become efficient.

COTTON GROWING EXPERIMENTS IN BENGAL.

Correspondence has been passing between the Government of India and Messrs. Shaw, Wallace and Company, which shows an interesting light upon the experiments the Government of India and the British Cotton Growing Association are subsidising for the improvement of cotton cultivation in this country. The operations are being conducted through the agency of Messrs. Shaw Wallace who have taken up fifteen hundred acres at Maniarpur, Bihar, placing Mr. Roy Follit, an experienced planter in charge for cotton growing purposes. A large amount of seed has also been collected and arrangements made for continuing the work next year. Meanwhile experiments have been carried out with tree cottons with results of startling interest. Messrs. Shaw Wallace have submitted a report to the Government of India based upon experience during the past season in different parts of Bengal, Assam and the Central Provinces. These experiments confirm the belief that India possesses in its tree cottons an asset of great value. The outturn of mature trees is said to be immensely larger and cultivation far more profitable than in the case of any known annual variety of cotton, whether indigenous or exotic, and it is stated that was from tree cotton that were woven the fine textures for which India was once famous. Three varieties are being grown and good hopes are entertained of ultimate results.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 30.

The death, last Sunday at Simla, is reported of Captain A. D. McIntyre, Assistant Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer in India.

TROOPS FROM SOMALILAND.

The Transport Scinthia, which left Barbera on the 25th instant, brings to Karachi, Captain Cunningham, Lieutenant Johnstone and a company of the 101st Grenadiers, Lieutenant Wright, 106th Pioneers and details and to Bombay, Lieutenant Wallace of the Transpo t Department, Lieutenant Bannatyne Poona Mounted Infantry, Lieutenant Scroggie, I. M. S., and details.

The Troopship Hardinge which left Berbera yesterday brings the whole of the 107th Pioneers under Lieutenant-Colonel Aplin and also Major Irvine, Lieutenant Kunhardt and Captain Stanley I. M. S., with their hospitals, Captain Swinhoe, Transport Department, Captain Ford and Lieutenants Govan and Stuart, Umballa Mounted Infantry, Captain Mitchell and Lieutenant Sargent, Poona Mounted Infantry, Lieutenants Webb and Bowen of the Remount Department, Mr Hughes of the postal service, Captain Pocock of the 119th Infantry and details.

This completes the demobilisation of the Somali Field Force.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Scallon, 123rd Rifles, is appointed Colonel upon the Staff, Bangalore Infantry Brigade vice Colonel Rose resigning.

Major-General Pearson from leave has assumed Command of the Derajat District.

Major Hamilton 3rd Skinner's Horse and Captain H. M. Durrant A. V. D., are appointed temporarily to the Army Remount Department.

Captain Smithett, 15th Lancers has one year's extension in Command of the 54th Camel Corps.

The following are the sanctioned Sapper Reliefs for the current year :—No. 20 Company from Quetta to Kirkee, and No. 21 Company from Kirkee to Quetta.

THE Antipodean labour world has been stirred to its depths by a labour Minister (Mr. Taylor, of Westralia) appearing in a dress suit. The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Kalgoorlie Miner," the leading daily paper in Mr. Taylor's constituency, thus describes the incident :—"At this stage the Colonial Secretary entered the Chamber arrayed in a dress suit, and wearing a dainty buttonhole flower. Proceedings were stopped while members applauded. During the outburst all eyes from the ladies' gallery were focussed on the Minister who bore the scrutiny blushingly." What makes the lapse (as trade unionists term it) more remarkable is the fact that Mr. Taylor has always been regarded as a stalwart. He was one of the men's leaders in the great shearers' strike in Queensland, in the early nineties, and was imprisoned in connection with disturbances which arose out of that gigantic struggle.

CONDITIONS IN GUJARAT.

WHERE DISTRESS THREATENS.

TEST WORKS OPENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 39.

A letter from the Bombay Government dated the 22nd instant addressed to the Government of India on the subject of the present agricultural position in the Bombay Presidency is published. It shows that the October rain has not brought about any appreciable improvement in the situation in Gujarat, where however the condition of the people and their cattle is generally good.

In the western portion of the Ahmedabad District there is no present ground for anxiety, and the north-east portion is regarded as practically safe even from scarcity, but in the central tract matters are not so satisfactory, and test works have been opened, employing 170 persons. A grant of Rs. 34,000 has also been made for other forms of assistance including gratuitous relief. In the Kaira District also test works have been opened, employing 825 persons including 123 children. The water supply is deficient in a few places, and kutcha wells are being made by the people in the beds of tanks, rivers and streams, and an extra Assistant Collector is being posted to Kaira in connection with the suspension and remission of land revenue.

In Broach cotton is suffering from want of moisture, the kharif jowari is withering and the bajri is expected to yield only a three or four anna crop. A test work is likely to be required. The fodder supply also is stated to be insufficient, but the people are importing grass.

In the Surat district the distress is now likely to be confined to the western half of the Olpald Taluka.

The letter continues as follows :—The rainfall in October has improved, the prospects in the Deccan, the Karnatak and the Konkan, and unless any unforeseen calamity occurs, there is every reason to expect a normal outturn from the late crops in these areas, such distress as may result from the varying degrees of failure of the early crops will, it is anticipated, be sufficiently met by success of rati's harvest by grants of Takavi advances and, if necessary, by suspensions of revenue. The submission to Government of special weekly reports regarding agricultural operations, condition of crops, state of cattle, etc., has been ordered to be discontinued so far as districts in these tracts are concerned in which locusts are now the only cause of anxiety. The letter then goes on to discuss the locusts which are being vigorously destroyed, and appear to have done no very great damage so far. Two lakhs of rupees have already been spent on exterminating them.

Regarding the prospects in Thar and Parkar District in Sind, the letter states that the Commissioner in Sind considers that the existing situation resembles that of 1898 rather than that of 1899, and that though considerable expenditure for relief purposes is not likely to be required unless there is another failure of rain in 1905, it is advisible to sanction provisionally expenditure up to five thousand rupees on test works, and another five thousand rupees on gratuitous relief, and this sanction has been accorded.

The Secretary to the Bombay Government concludes as fololws :—"I am to add that a further sum of one lakh eighty-five thousand rupees, has been allotted to Districts of Northern and Central Divisions for takavi advances. Estimates of probable expenditure on famine relief have been called for, from the Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner in Sind, and on their receipt an application will be made to the Government of India for the allotment of funds to meet this expenditure."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, which is expected to arrive on Saturday next, from Aden, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Allan, Mr J C
Balfour, Lt A S
Barker, Mr B A
Bell, Mrs Alton
Bullock, Mr J
Belchambers, Mr W H
Brander, Lt G G P
Corballis, Mr and Mrs
Eddy, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Earle, Lt P D
Fenn, Capt E H
Gershon, Mr E
Grose, Mr S F
McDougall, Mr P
McJardie, Mr H S
Pearse, Mr and Mrs E A E
Philip, Miss A L
Smith, Mr J S
Shorrock, Mrs and 2 children
Truman, Mr W
Young, Mr A
Wilcox, Mr and Mrs N C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Buchanan, Mr R
Bowden, Miss
Ball, Lt and Mrs J S
Cable, Mr E
Crawford, Miss
Charles, Mr G E
Cowell, Mr J
Dunlop, Mr C B
Dingwell, Mr H A
Ellis, Col R E
Fowler, Miss M
Grant, Mrs P and infant
Hutchinson, Mr R D
Henderson, Mr R H
Hawkins, Mr F G
Hall, Mr and Mrs W
Humphrey, Mr J
Jack, Mr E A
Javeri, Mr D M
Leeson, Mr G W
Lynn, Miss R
Lumsden, Mr C
Macpherson, Mrs
Mantell, Major and Mrs
Montgomery, Miss E A
Muir, Mrs E
Montague, Mrs E and child
Noblett, Major H M
Pike, Mr H S
Penington, Mr R W R
Rylance, Miss
Ramsden, Mr and Mrs G
Reed, Mr R J
Ricketts, Mr R J
Strangways, Mr and Mrs Fon
Shewart, Mr Douglas
Smithes, Mr A D O
Stokes, Capt T G W
Turner, Mr G
Thornhill, Mr W H
Wright, Mr and Mrs G G and 2 infants
Willoughby, Col, Hon and Mrs
Wanliss, Maj and Mrs C

FROM BRINDISI.

Brazier, Mr C E
Brittain, Mr
Inverarity, Mr J D

FOR KARACHI.

Kirkhope, Mr K M
Moore, Mr C

NAGPORE NOTES.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, C. P., returned from Sambalpur by mail train at 1-30 p. m., on the 23rd ultimo, writes our Nagpur correspondent. His Honour intends to proceed to Chanda on his winter tour on Monday, the 28th idem., and will probably return to Nagpur on the 20th December. The usual salute was fired from the Sitabaldi Hill Fort, on Wednesday, on his arrival here.

The survey of the Berars has been undertaken, and work is proceeding under Captain Rich, R. E., The party consists of Lieutenant May, R. E. and five Provincial officers who have just completed a year's training in the Dahra School.

A certain Malguzar of Sausar in the Chhindwara District has been found guilty by Mr. Poynting, Sessions Judge, of the offence of murder and sentenced to death. An appeal has been preferred against this sentence in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner C.P., and Mr. Branson, Barrister of Bombay, has been engaged for the accused. The Court during the hearing of the case was packed. The result of the appeal is not yet known.

The members of the Y. W. C. A., Nagpur would like to thank all kind friends, for their help in the "sale," the proceeds of which were Rs. 535 cash and Rs. 300 credit, and there are yet some articles left over, which are being gradually sold.

On Sunday last the mail train which was due here at 7 o'clock did not arrive till after 11 a. m. The delay is said to have been due to the engine having got out of order.

The total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 19th November was 85 against 46 and 61 in the two preceding weeks, the number being lower than the corresponding week of last year by 385. The general death-rate of the week was 31·2 per mille per annum, against 80·6 the mean of the last 5 years.

The plague is still keeping away and it is hoped, we shall be free from this pest this cold season. There is no news yet of the nomination of the Roman Catholic Bishop for the vacant bishopric of this Diocese, though rumours are current that the Right Rev. F. E. Bonaventure, the present Vicar General of this Mission, is in the running for the honour.

The Royal Scots from Kamthi are under canvas for their annual practice in the Telinkery plains.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

SCOTTISH GATHERING IN BOMBAY.

INTERESTING SPEECHES.

YESTERDAY was the festival of St. Andrew's and Scotsmen in Bombay and some others celebrated it in enthusiastic fashion. There was a dinner at the Town Hall and the gathering was large and as is usual demonstrative. His Excellency the Governor presided. Among those present were :—H E Lord Lamington, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Rev D Mackichan D D, Most Rev Archbishop Dalhoff S J, Brigadier-Genl Creagh, Commander Gibbons, Revs R Scott M A, J Cameron, A S Crichton, J George S J, Capt Crawford, Capt Greig, A D C, Messrs C F Meyer, H A W Brent, J J Fischer, N S Glazebrook, and F D Stranack, Capt S Andrews, Messrs R D Hughes, J E Aspinwall, E G Montgomery, P J Beale, W L Firth, O C B Wimbush, W A Haig Brown, A Foulkes, D H Glads, Thos Sharples, H Williams, W Adams Oram, W Llewellyn W Brady, G Ostermayer, B Trigge, Col Dimmock, and Mr W C Hughees, Lt A Daldy, Messrs D W Wilson, C Lucas, C A Rwss, B Holyoak, J Allan, A Mitchell, R Lowe, J L Ainsworth, E C Richards, Lieut John R E, Messrs C T R Seavell E Faulkner, Capt Riccard, Messrs Macnamara, Grimes K McIver, J H Robinson, B H Duxbury, F H Addis, F P West, FH Sutton, J P Watson, R A Spence, G May, E H Fitzgerald, H Patman, R S Thomson, S Cartwright, Gregson, G O W Dunn, J R Martin ICS, D Rylands, Norman Pirrie, N R Medley, A Lyle, D B Binning, and A Turner Laing, Major Yarr, Messrs H E Keightley, A C Rumboll, W A Burt, H Cheetham, John Greig, J S Bruce, R Fairnie W F Rutherford A M Forrest, H Stanley Reed, R R Ross, J Black, Jas Carnegie, F H Greig, J D Johnston, John Esplin, J M Bannister, D H Brand, C E Graham, G C Scott, H C Cargill, R Nicoll, J B Crichton Jas Foreman, R Aitken, A G Watson, R A Don R Lindsay, J Stewart, R H M Steven, J Keddie, G B Adamson, Lovat G Fraser Jas MacDonald, Col Bannermann W GlenListon Dr F Maitland Gibson, Alex McKenzie, A L McKenzie, F C Macrae, A Leslie J H B McMenemy, H G W Meikle SS Story, C Thomson, A S Young, A Ferguson, C M Gray, P J Arnot, J S Wardlow Milne, Howie Blair, G M Wilson, A M Motcanth, R H Ireland, Jas Brown, Duncan Revie Capt W F Potts L J Robertson, Col M Collie W Kidston Glen, R W L Dunlop, G F D Tennant, Chas Brown, Angus Brown, J B Linn, J Stuart Milne, A Tosh, Geo A Somerville, J S Mackenzie, H Fraser, A L S Roberts, Lt Col Jas S Forbes, Donald Graham Robert Wallace, Geo Service, Jas P Chrystal, J W B Macbeth, W Kirk, J Stewart, J Wilson A Muir Messrs. W C Anderson and the Secretaries Messrs. George Miller & G J McKenzie.

Throughout the proceedings the pipers of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders "Skirled" to the wild delight of the gathering. The band of the A. P. W. O. (Yorkshire Regiment) was also in attendance.

THE LOYAL TOASTS.

H. E. the Governor proposed the toast of his Majesty the King-Emperor who he observed had earned for himself the title of "Peace maker" and asked the company to drink the toast with the utmost fervour. Calcutta he added was ahead of them in drinking that toast by an hour and similar meetings where the same toast was drunk were being held throughout his Majesty dominions.

The toast was musically honoured and was drunk with enthusiasm.

His Excellency next proposed the health of Queen Alexandra the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family. Referring to the Prince of Wales, his Excellency said he would be in India at no distant date and then in having visited every part of the British dominions he would have done what no one in his position had ever done before. (Applause.)

The toast was cordially honoured.

Mr. Geo. Miller one of the hon. Secretaries then read a telegram from Sir Archibald Hunter regretting his inhability to attend, and a telegram of greeting from Ranigang Rangoon Officers, Royal Scots, Kamptee, Calcutta Secunderabad, Karachi and announced that greetings had been sent to Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Colombo, Rangoon, Lahore, Bangalore, Ranigang, Royal Scots, Kamptee and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

Mr. Eddis then danced a Highland fling.

THE VICEROY AND THE LAND WE LIVE IN.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor in rising to propose the next toast the "Viceroy and the Land We Live In" said : I think any one who has at all followed the sequence of recent events must have realised that his Excellency Lord Ampthill who has temporarily had to fill the post left by Lord Curzon has had a very hard task to undertake (Hear hear). That he has performed his duty most excellently and with the greatest ability no one who has seen his work for a moment would deny. I think he has shown the greatest grit in undertaking responsible work of the character that has fallen to his lot. (Applause). The temper of the world at the present time is not one of quietude nor are the frontiers of India free from anxious watching and for any man to go in and take up the work for the time being of such a powerful Viceroy as Lord Curzon, he must have great grit and great strength of character (Hear hear). It has been permitted to me to see something and to know something of the work of Lord Ampthill, and I am convinced there was never a more conscientious worker as Viceroy than his Excellency (Hear hear). I have the greatest admiration and respect for the way in which he has descharged the duties of Viceroy and I am sure that when he returns to his Governorship of Madras, it will be with added wisdom for himself and with the highest compliment possible to those who live in that Presidency to know that they have so capable an administrator as Lord Ampthill. (Applause). As regards the second part of the toast that I put before you, it is a common place to admire ourselves for the fact that

A MERE HANDFUL OF BRITISHERS

Rule this great Empire and it has been said time after time and very properly so that we are able to execute this task because our rule is founded on the two great principles of honest administration and of equal justice (hear hear and applause). And I firmly say myself that these two principles are the very mainspring and the endurance of our rule in this Indian Empire. Now it seems to me that we are concerned at a Scotch gathering as to what part we play in this administration. But I see around and I have been very much reminded in our gathering that we have many other nationalities represented here. We have the worthy Sir Lawrence Jenkins who comes from gallant little Wales and we have the Right Reverend the Archbishop and representative of other countries and I do not think it would be very becoming if I enlarged too much upon our virtues as Scotchmen, (laughter) I feel it might be invidious and besides I always have a remembrance to that book, "The unspeakable Scot" (laughter) I am bound to say that the memory of that very unjust print added to the recollection of what I read in one of the papers of this country that when we Scotchmen meet together we think we not only run the Empire but the whole world, compels me to say that I don't feel called upon to enlarge upon our virtues. But I should like to mention certain of our characteristics. First of all, we Scotchmen have a most undying and unabated love for our country (Applause). An old writer has said, No man dares safely go abroad than he who dare better bide at home." That seems to be a contradiction in terms, and I think they are contradictory in theory. In practice, we Scotchmen have disproved what appears a fallacy and can only approve of the very excellent maxim which has been laid down, and I think it is very greatly owing the fact that we have a poetical temperament. Of course we are supposed to be very hard, dour and grasping (laughter) but the bill of fare to-night is one mass of poetry (laughter). Another quality of ours lies strongly in the fact that we are lovers of nature. Take up any local paper in Scotland and it has columns of poetry about the beauties not of Scotland but the country and the parish (Hear hear,) And if you look at our really great poets, Burns or Scott you will find that they are strongly descriptive. I think Scotchmen are proud ever to carry in their hearts the memories of their native land, and they love to read the description of their native land as presented to them by their Scotch poets (Applause,) I once read of how a Scotchman in some colony would once a year or so retire to his own room take out a little oblong block of peat, break off a piece, set a light to it and in the reek of that piece of peat conjure up the recollection of some bothy Western highlands (Hear hear). That is the feeling which I believe animates Scotchmen, no matter what part of the world they are in ; their hearts they are attached to the sentiment and the traditions of their native land, and we have that exemplified in the way in which we cherish the memory of Scott and of Burns. Scott our great prose writer who revealed a new world, not only to Scots people but to the world at large, and Burns who has typified our scenery and our people. Recently you may have read a review of the poems of Swinburne in a new edition, in which he pays particular reference to the quality of Burns' poems in which he brings out the humour, conviviality and ironic feeling of our pact. If I may, I will quote one verse in which I think he so brings out that feeling. He says, alluding to Burns

Above the storms of praise and blame,
That blur with mist his boistrous name,
His thunderous laughter went and came, and is
lives and flies,
The roar that follows on the flame.
When lighting dies.

It is qualities such as these that are our pride and heritage and memories such as these that keep alive our love of our native Country. Well it becomes us as Scottish people to cherish our national characteristics, whether they are individual or whether they are also shared by others. I do not want to make comparisons, but I do think the British Empire would feel rather a loss, if suddenly were extracted all the Scottish people in official and non-official circles (hear, hear) I have travelled a good bit over the surface of the world and I generally find the Scotsmen at the head of affairs, official or non-official (laughter and hear hear). Personally I prefer the unofficial (laughter). I have always had the greatest admiration for a person who in a non-official sphere is upholding the traditions of his race and the good name of his country (hear, hear). And certainly of my knowledge of the Farther East, I found all the engineers in the rice mills in Siam and Cochin China and elsewhere were Scots people (hear hear). I go to Australia. In every small town and in the municipalities who are the best people? The Scots people (Laughter and cheers). I am not going to dwell on the particular merits of my own particular country in Scotland. It is a great act of self-denial on my part, but I feel that with the many toasts following particularly that of our native land, it would not be fair for me to talk of one country in particular. But I trust, and I say it with all earnestness of feeling, that we Scots people will all be proud to retain our characteristics (Cheers). They may not be always pleasant to outsiders (laughter), but I say they are distinctly useful (Cheers) and I consider that it is the highest pitch of patriotism, not only as soldiers, and we Scottish have sent many and many to the field of battle to die nobly, but to live nobly. Our feeling as Scottish people our pride as Scottish people should animate us in every sphere of life to uphold the traditions of our country, and so long as we do that you may be sure that our rule in this Empire of India will never suffer, (Cheers) But if any day decay should come it would never come from here ; it would come from the source of decay at the very heart of the Empire in our native land. And therefore it is our bounden duty to cherish and uphold and maintain with the utmost vigour those characteristics those principles of life that have made Scotland renowned and one of the foremost partners in the British Empire (Cheers) I ask you to drink to the toast of His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Ampthill and the Land in which we live. Loud Cheers, after which the toast was heartily drunk.

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, proposed the toast of "H. M's. Naval and Military Forces." He remarked that the toast was one which required but few words to commend it to all present that evening. Their confidence in the powers of the Navy was complete, and it had been amply justified by the preparedness, it had recently shown, in the face of what threatened to be a great national crisis. The military forces of the Empire were continually called to the performance of varied and responsible duties which they discharged in a manner redounding to their credit. In India they had the gratifying spectacle of British and Indian troops working together as comrades, inspired with the common determination to uphold and maintain the glories of the Empire whose guardians they were. He alluded to the confidence all felt in the Commander-in-Chief, one of the foremost generals and administrators of his time and age.

Commander Gibbon and Brigadier-General Creagh replied to the toast in brief but felicitously.

"THE PIOUS MEMORY OF ST. ANDREW."

THE REV. DR. MACKICHAN.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan in proposing the toast of the evening "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew," said :—Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—The subject which has been assigned to me in the proceedings of this evening is, I suppose, that which lies nearest to the profession which I represent ; and, although I have not been raised in the adoration of the saints, I can still appreciate the spirit which moved our country to select as its patron one whose name is surrounded with the halo of apostolic glory. I fear, however, that in speaking to my subject, I may lay myself open to the criticism which descended on the head of a friend who has for many years adorned a Professor's Chair in one of our Scotch Colleges. Visiting an old woman belonging to the Church in which he had been discoursing on the preceding Sunday, he was regaled with the following estimate of his Sunday's performance :—"Weel," said the plain-spoken sermon-taster, "if your text had had the scarlet fever, your sermon wadna ha'e taen the infection." (laughter) But to endeavour to keep to my text, I may presume that you all know who St. Andrew was. We belong to a Bible-loving country and it would be an insult to our up-bringing to relate to you what Scripture tells us of this early disciple. You all know Simon Peter's brother, the man who was always present when anything was to be done, who yet is so reticent that he never allows himself to speak except under an imperative necessity. Is he not a typical Scot, a man of few words, but these always were words to the purpose? You have read, too, in extra-biblical narrative how this silent Andrew after a life of apostolic earnestness endured in Patrae the sufferings of a cruel death and won the martyr's crown. The St. Andrew's cross is his memorial.

SCOTLAND AND ST. ANDREW.

But how did Andrew whom the wildest flights of fancy never transplanted to Scotland during his life come to be so intimately associated with our country after his death? Well, it is said to have been somewhat in this fashion. In the middle of the 4th century a certain monk of Patrae, named Regulus and afterwards known in Scotland as St. Rule, gathering together the bones of the martyred apostle, sailed with them to Scotland and was shipwrecked, as many another has been, on our inhospitable Eastern coast, near the point where the ancient city of St. Andrews now stands. St. Andrews is not merely the capital of golf as most think of it : it might put in a good claim to be the ancient capital of Scotland, if only by the accident of a shipwreck. These sacred bones became the centre of a religious foundation and ultimately of a city. Perhaps a more reliable view of the origin of the connection is that which represents the sacred relics as having been brought from Iona, the focus of ancient Scottish Christianity by Columba, abbot of Iona, in the 6th century. But we are not concerned with these monkish legends. What we see in them is this that Scotland was not content to take as its patron any saint of doubtful mediæval manufacture, but must have a real apostle, and if not a living one, at least his bones. This love for a truly ancient descent in all things belonging to it is a distinctive trait of the Scottish nation. Was not Gaelic, the ancient language of the Scots, the tongue spoken in the Garden of Eden? (Hear hear and Cheers). Was not Scotland's saint one of the original "twelve"? And so while the adoration of the saints vanished out of the land under the purifying influences of the Reformation, St. Andrew retained his ancient place as the symbol for Scottish nationality.

THE LOAVES AND FISHES.

Now, I have heard some very unworthy explanations of this selection by Scotland of the Apostle Andrew as her special patron. Was it not Andrew, "I have heard it scoffingly said" who found the lad who had the loaves and fishes? (laughter) Such aspersions of the native character come, it is needless to say, from those of rival nationalities and belong to that class of jokes which require a surgical operation to introduce them into the head of a Scotsman. Scotland can afford to listen undisturbed to such allusions to her reputation for thrift and economy in the things of this world ; for like her patron Saint, she has always been ready to suffer for things that were dearer to her than the loaves and fishes of the world. (Cheers) Her sons have died for liberty, liberty in the State and in the Church, although they had often to struggle with the poverty of an unkindly soil in a land not flowing with milk and honey. Even in our own day we see that the same spirit remains to enoble our country. Scotland has recently shewn to the world that she is prepared to suffer again, if need be, in the sacred cause of religious freedom. (Cheers) No, Gentlemen, we must look in quite another direction for the affinity of Scotland and her Saint. I have already referred to Andrew's quiet effectiveness, to the practical genius of the silent Apostle. These, no doubt, remind you of qualities for which the Scottish nation has always been distinguished. But there is another characteristic in which, I think, I can trace the affinity we are in search of. I mean that quick sympathy with nations outside itself which I am proud to reckon amongst the distinguishing features of our nation. When the Greeks sought to approach the Great Teacher and seemed to be shut out from Him by the impassable barrier of nationality, it was Andrew who, with Philip, took them, as it were, by the hand and brought them to the Master. He was able to place himself in generous sympathy alongside people of another tongue and different race, and I read the history of my country wrong if I do not find that, in this respect, Scotsmen have always shown themselves children of their Saint (Hear hear.)

THE INTERNATIONAL SCOT.

Have you never been struck, during your visits to other European countries, by the advantages which your Scottish nationality has given you? and to what is this due. Is it not to the fact that your fore fathers ever have entered into relations of real friendship with the people of other nations? In mediæval times and subsequently, Scotsmen could have been found occupying professorial chairs in Continental Universities, and in many other ways strong links were formed uniting Scotland to outside countries. Even the other day when Continental feeling again

Great Britain ran so high among the nations on the Continent, it seemed to discriminate between Scotland and other parts of the Empire because of ancient associations. In Paris you all known how strong this feeling of sympathy is amongst the French, a people peculiarly sensitive to the influence of such historic memories. By national temperament a Scotsman is, I believe, peculiarly fitted for getting into sympathetic touch with men of other lands and that in this he shows that he has inherited the Andrew spirit. (Cheers).

SCOTSMEN AND INDIA.

Now here in India we are placed in a position in which we can have opportunities for exercising this national gift on the largest possible scale, and no gift can be exercised more beneficially in the interest of the great Empire to which we belong. India's greatest administrators have been men of this spirit, (Hear hear) they have come from England and from Scotland and from Ireland, and these parts of Britian are still sending men of true greatness; but I think that we can claim that Scotland has been largely and nobly represented in this illustrious roll. In our own Presidency we can point to many distinguished Scotsmen who were marked by this character of sympathy with the people of India and whose names are held in affectionate remembrance. The presence of Your Excellency in the Chair prevents me from carrying my illustrations down into the present; but I cannot leave unexpressed the conviction which we all share that the true tradition of Scottish sympathy with nations differing from our own is being and will be worthily maintained. But this, Gentlemen, is a duty which lies not only on rulers and administrators; it is required of the humblest amongst us that, whilst we dwell in this land, we show to the people amongst whom we sojourn that brotherly sympathy which is demanded of us by the name of our nation and the traditions it has bequeathed to us. You all appreciate the noble words in which the late poet-laureate rolls out his prophecy of human brotherhood; but the same thought expressed in the simpler and homelier accents of the Scots' tongue was long present in Scottish song; for Robert Burns had with a truly Scottish inspiration seen that brotherhood revealed to his poetic hope when he sang:—

For a' that and a' that,
It's comin' yet for a' that,
That man to man the warl' o'er
Shall brithers be for a' that.

Burns was never truer to his nation and its patron's pious memory than when his muse touched this lofty note. (Loud applause.)

The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

THE LAND O'CAKES.

THE REV. J. CAMERON.

The Rev. J. Cameron in proposing "The Land O'Cakes" said:—On the pedestal of the fine statue of Burns which stands in the town of Dumfries, there is carved the poet's pious wish that he might be able

"To mak a book, for puir auld Scotia's sake."
"Or sing a sang at least!"

The words come back to me now. Since I was honoured with the invitation to submit the toast of our country to you to-night, I have had misgivings. Both at home and in India my work has brought me in contact with some of our countrymen who have had but small routh o' bannocks to make them glad; and it is not easy to forget them. Nor can I forget those others, mostly young and brave, whom I have known in India, to whom Scotland was as dear as to you or me, but who will never see Scotland again. These are sobering reflections—a little out of place, I feared, at our gathering to-night. But the poet's words encourage me to go on. It is not only because Scotland is a land of happy memories for us, that we pledge it now. We can speak a good word "for puir auld Scotia" for other reasons, too; and even while we rejoice together over the scenes and days of our youth, we can remember those who in some respects are less fortunate than ourselves. And indeed it is difficult for a Scotsman to avoid altogether a note of seriousness even not of sadness in speaking of his country. The note runs through our history and tingles in our blood. It is one of the significant things in our history that memories of failure are interwoven so closely with the record of success. Flodden and the '45 are not less due to us than the more triumphant memories of Bannockburn and the Revolution Settlement; and to whatever party our forbears belonged, Norice Charlie is not the least to us of our heroes' names. That note is echoed in our own experience. One who did not know our country might gather from this toast and from the name we give our land that we loved it because it was a land of plenty and good eating, where there was abundance of cakes for all, we know better. If there were plenty cakes at home, there would not be so many of us here. "The puirish o' oor "ain countrie" is an old story in Scotland, though it must sound a little strange to others. And we are only the successors of many generations who have sought a living (or may be a fortune) in the Low Countries or in the Hie Germanie or under still more alien skies. If a guest came to our country, it would be a still greater surprise to see the cakes we had to offer him, and of which we boast. It is not easy for a stranger to understand that oatmeal and water may form a banquet or even a staple food. We most of us know the retort of our countryman for Dr. Johnson's definiton of oats. The great lexicographer defined oats as a grain which was used in Scotland for food, but which in England was given to horses. Ay! but sic men and sic horses!' said a Scotsman who heard it. You know, too, perhaps, the reply that a Scottish lady gave to a French gentleman when they were discussing the merits of the cooking of their respective countries. It was in the days when the ladies of Scotland still spoke the old Scots tongue. The Frenchman made some disparaging remarks about Scottish dishes, and the old lady closed the discussion by saying, "Weel, weel, some folk like parritch and others like "puddocks." It is not easy for others to understand such complacency. But I think we understand it, even while we smile at it ourselves. A country, three-fourths of whose surface are mountain and moor must sound a curious paradise to most people except perhaps to goifers and shooting tenants. But to us who have been brought up in the country, the very scarcity of material good has helped to make it dear. All that we have, all that we are so proud to call our own, we or those who went before us, have had to work for and to fight for. With a country behind that could hardly keep them alive, both Highlanders and Lowlanders had to fight for centuries, sometimes against each other for the things that now we prize. And still to this day one of the favourite figures in our history, especially to boys with Border blood in their veins, is the moss-trooping ancestor who swing his iron girdle and his poke of oatmeal on his saddle and was off to keep the marches and even to raid far into the richer country for the south.

"We love our land because it is our own,
"And scorn to give aught other reason why."

But if we were to recount to ourselves the reasons of our abiding love, we would not leave out, the grey skies and well swept moors, the wild glens of the west, or the old stone Cities of our Eastern seaboard among which our boyhood was spent. And if we have a little vanity—people sometimes say we have—there is some ground for it. If out of those hard condition our fathers have made a country with a history of its own, that is something of which we may be justly proud. Our Scottish story teller, Ian Maclaren, has recorded an incident of his lecturing tour in the United States. After one of his lectures, a number of Scotsmen came up to speak to him, and among them was a gentleman in kilts, who as he grasped the lecturer's hand, solemnly said, "There's nae doot, we're a mighty nation." In our heart we all agree with the sentiment, although we are inclined to keep it to ourselves, like the provost of one of our ancient burghs—I will not say which it was—who visited London on one occasion, we are not always anxious to publish our dignity and importance. A friend met him at the theatre, "Hullo, provost" he cried in his delight "who would have thought to see you here" "whisht, whisht," he said, "me and ma's travelling incog." But to-night we need not be so modest. One who knew his countrymen well and often wrote lovingly of them, R. L. Stevenson, has said somewhere that Scotsmen do not often laugh; but that when they laugh they laugh with their hearts. We also laugh in our hearts. And while we prefer that we are proud to be Scotsmen, we know that it is the very smallness of our nation that has made us what we are. It is a good thing to spend one's youth in one's own country, among his own people, for this reason, that their sayings will be a fund of happiness to him in after years. And we Scotsmen are specially happy in that. The dry but kindly lessons that our elders taught, still make the Scottish accent to sound sweetly in our ears, another reason is that we are all the richer by these scenes of surprising beauty to which in spirit we so easily and so often flee. Scotland is not all grey sky and barren moor. No one who has sailed on the Clyde on a bright June day, or sat by Yarrow's banks or watched the sun set far to the North among our Highland hills will ever look to see fairer scenes on earth. And because their scenes rise up in our memories now, and because the thought of our own kind folk at home draws our hearts, shall we join in saying,

On whatever soil I kneel
Heaven knows I was feel
For the honour and the weel
Of my ain countrie.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

THE LASSES.

J. S. W. Milne proposed "The Lasses" in an entertaining speech. He said: In rising to propose the toast of the Lasses, it is but right that I should inform you that I am entirely ignorant of my subject. This is not a matter of much moment however as I have been instructed to cut what I have to say as short as possible, and as I am also informed that my ignorance is not only not unusual, but is considered rather a qualification than otherwise in the proposer of this toast. Not only do I not know anything of the Lasses, but I am not quite sure that I know when the Lasses are Lasses or rather when the young ladies of Scotland leave their childhood days behind them, and become Lasses and again passing the age of Lasses become women. Be this as it may, however I think one thing is certain gentlemen and that is that we are all of us proud of the women of Scotland. Every civilized country in the world is proud of the heroic deeds of its women and Scotland is not one whit behind the others in examples of any deeds of women's heroism, devotion, and self-sacrifice. I may safely claim, then I think that the women of Scotland are brave, and I also desire to claim that they are beautiful. (Hear hear) Many other nations claim to have beautiful women, particularly England I believe and, Ireland (the former is a country, gentlemen, lying to the south of Scotland) but, although I do not wish to make invidious comparison, and there doubtless are many beautiful women in these countries, I say without fear of contradiction at any rate in this assembly, that there are no bonnier lasses than those of Scotland. In fact, gentlemen, there are no lasses at all except in Scotland. I have said that the women of Scotland are brave and beautiful, but I also claim for them something that is not given to the women of all other nations, and that is an unusual independence and freedom of thought. (Hear, hear). We all know of many examples of this freedom of thought which I think is so characteristic of Scottish women, and it will be sufficient if I recall to your memory such famous instances from history and story as those of the honest women who, disagreeing with the minister of St. Giles, signified her disapproval of his doctrines by throwing a stool at his head and of Tam O'Shanter's Kate who sat awaiting her lord's return,

"Gathering her brows like gathering storm"
"Nursing her wrath to keep it warm."

I am not quite sure whether the lasses of Scotland are learned or not, but if not, they certainly ought to be, as in addition to other educational advantages, many of them enjoy the rather overwhelming friendship of the students of our Universities, who doubtless instill into the minds of their dear girl friends, a large portion of the learning they have themselves acquired. Not only are the lasses beloved by the students however, but our Professors themselves have been known to give way to the tender passion. Doubtless most of you remember the old story of one of our Scottish University's leading lights whose students, upon passing his class room and discerning upon the door a legend to the effect that the Professor would meet his classes at 11 a.m., took the trouble to remove the first letter of the word "classes". The worthy Professor, however, was more than a match for them for noticing the omission he put matters right by removing the second letter of the same word. It is then, gentlemen, to these beautiful and learned young ladies the active and athletic comrades of our young days and, I presume, the loved companions of our maturer years, the brightest and best of all bonny Lasses, the Lasses of Scotland, that I now ask you to drink.

Mr. D. B. Binning replied to the toast in a humourous speech.

"OUR GUESTS."

MR. G. MILLER

Mr. G. Miller, who proposed the next toast, said:—Your Excellency, and Gentlemen,—The pleasing duty has been allotted to me to-night of proposing "Our Guests." This is a toast which commends itself at all times, and the cordiality with which the introduction of the subject has just been received can leave little doubt in your minds regarding its popularity or the sincerity of the sentiments which have prompted such an enthusiastic evidence of good feeling. It is a pleasure to record that we are honoured to-night with a much larger number of guests than we have ever had before, and I feel sure that my countrymen are more than proud to have the privilege of entertaining so many leading representatives of the community amongst whom are several names prominently identified with the Educational and Commercial progress of this City. I am coupling this toast with the name of Mr. Dunn, a gentlemen who is so well known to you that no further words of mine are necessary to bespeak for him a hearty reception. (Applause.) I would ask my countrymen not to forget that kindred gatherings of Scotsmen unite with their friends to-night round the social board all over the world, and although honour has been done to our other toasts, with no unsparing hand, I ask you specially to drink a bumper to this toast with Highland honours and "nae heel-taps" Your Excellency and Gentlemen "Our Guests." (Applause).

The toast was cordially honoured.

MR. G. OWEN DUNN.

Mr. G. Cwen Dunn, in replying to the toast, said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen.—While I fully appreciate the honour done me in the coupling of my name with this toast, I am, by no means, insensible to the responsibilities which it involves and I can only express the hope that I shall be able to give voice to the sentiments of my fellow guests as well as to my own. On one point, however, we shall without question be absolutely unanimous, and that is in expressing to you our warmest thanks for your great kindness and hospitality this evening and for the very cordial manner in which you have received this toast. On this day of the year and particularly at this table, we who have had the misfortune to be born South of the Tweed, can hardly help feeling that our forefathers might have made some better arrangement. (Laughter and applause.) I readily admit that during the other three hundred and sixty four days we have leisure to consider the matter more calmly and dispassionately and to realize that it was unavoidable that a considerable proportion of the British race should find their birthdays elsewhere than in "Bonny Scotland." To-day, however, such considerations are of no avail, and I am sure we all feel a secret chagrin at being unable to acquire, with any approach to the genuine article, that delicious intonation of speech, that peculiar pronunciation of familiar words, those quaint idiomatic expressions which fall so naturally from the lips of the man from Peebles, and that we fail to properly appreciate the flavour of the National Dish which has been placed before us this evening with so much pomp and circumstance or to be enthusistic over the somewhat terrifying skirt of the National weapon; for I believe I am correct in understanding that the Bag-pipe is at least as much of a weapon as a musical instrument. (Laughter,) I have very good authority for this idea; for it is recorded in your annals that when an individual of the name of Phearson invaded the lands of one McTavish, his Army included a proportion of Pipers which on any other supposition seems to have been out of all proportion to the necessities of the situation. If I remember aright there were 35 Pipers to 24 men. (Laughter.) There is only one explanation of this interesting fact that I can find which lends some colour to the view that the Pipes are after all really Musical instruments, and that is that the avowed intention of this Phearson being "to murder" and to ravish he took the 24 men to the murdering while he depended upon the ravishing 'skirts' of his 35 Pipers to do the rest. Let us leave it at that so that, we may remain friends.

APPRECIATION OF SCOTCH.

But, Gentlemen, although we are so sadly lacking in these matters, there are others in which we are very warmly appreciative. The efforts of Scotch Cooks and Scotch Distillers are known and enjoyed wherever the Map is coloured pink which is equivalent to saying over a considerable proportion of the civilized Globe. Over no less limited an area are Scotchmen themselves known and sought after; for their indomitable energy, their well enquipped brains, and their innate shrewdness have brought them to the fore front in most of the walks of life, more particularly perhaps in the commercial and industrial worlds. We love their kindly dispositions and their quaint humour, and we greatly admire their practical beneficence as exemplified in their splendid Scholastic endowments and their charitable Institutions, both educational and otherwise. I trust, gentlemen, that our warm recognition of these and other excellences combined with our great appreciation of your generous hospitality this evening may be held to more than balance our deficiencies in other directions, more especially as I can assure you that our sympathies are wholly with you in your celebration to-day. Indeed I hope, that I may be permitted to say that as far as I personally am concerned, more than half of me does more than merely sympathise, it claims to share with you, for the name I bear is not unknown in Scotland though it is usually more associated with the Emerald Isle and though I was born in the South of England and though I had a Welsh God-mother, yet my mother came from a place called Largs which some of you may have heard of. But your Excellency and Gentlemen, while you specially celebrate St. Andrew to-day, we need not entirely forget St. Patrick, St. David and St. George, nor the fact that common to all is one Banner which bears combined on its folds the Symbol of each of these. Thus whether our birth-place was in Bonnie Scotland or in distressful Ireland or in Merrie England, and whether our Emblem be the Thistle, the Shamrock or the Rose, I know and we all know that under that Flag of Union and in all that concerns our great and beloved Empire our Souls have but a single thought, our hearts do beat as one: (Applause)

THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. James MacDonold next proposed the health of the Chairman, he said:—From the beauty and the glories of the dear old land of purple heather and bonny knowes to which your imaginations have doubtless been wafted by the perfervid eloquence of the different speakers, even from the beloved memories of its graceful and gracious women, of the virtues of its saints, and of the valorous deeds of its sailor and soldier sons, I crave that you will allow your thoughts to be drawn for a few minutes to this prosaic hall, for I have the honour to be entrusted with a toast, the very mention of which will commend itself to you as possessing no ordinary claim upon your sympathy, and approbation, entitled to all the honours, which can be conferred upon it, and the proposing of which is as congenial to my wishes and feelings as the acceptance of it will be agreeable to yours. It is the health of our noble Chairman, (Cheers.) As but a few short minutes since, I listened to his glowing words my mind was carried back to a scene, and to circumstances of a few months ago, when as the humble representative of this city, it was my distinguished previlege to extend to His Excellency its most cordial welcome, and when a wave of feeling passed over me, as I realized that it was a distinguished countryman, we were to have as the Pro-Consul of this important par of the British dominions. We say in the old land that

BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER.

Well in this foreign land when we meet a countryman, the blood courses faster in the veins. At least it did so in mine on the occasion to which I refer, and I so far forgot myself that under an irrepressible feeling and taking advantage of the "shoogliness," of a bouquet which it was my pleasant duty to present on that occasion, I was rash enough to venture to remark that it should be caught like a nettle. I was thinking less of the bouquet than of the heavy, anxious and distracting work in which he was soon to be deeply engaged. As he did grasp the bouquet firmly then, you can all bear testimony that since then he has taken in hand with firmness, conscientiousness and independence the ever recurring problems of the Government of this Presidency. Now I am certain that it will be a great relief to your minds to have my assurance that I have no intention of doing anything so unnecessary as to descant upon the meritorious public services of his Excellency as Governor of Queensland or yet upon the zeal and interest he has shown in every work of public utility since he has been in this country; or even upon the able, courteous, courageously independent character, which renders him certain to rise with every rising occasion. Then, gentlemen, I ask you to drink with all honours to the health, happiness, prosperity and long life to our noble Chairman the Laird O' Lamington and Governor of this Presidency.

The toast was cordially honoured, and his Excellency briefly replied. The proceedings shortly afterwards concluded with cheers for the honorary Secretaries.

THE DELHI-BOMBAY TRIALS.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.

His Highness the Aga Khan, who, originally, intended to give a Motor Car Cup, in connection with the Delhi-Bombay Motor Trials, and, having been unable to do so, owing to his absence in England, has contributed the value of the Cup, namely, Rs. 250, to the Funds in connection with the Trials. The contribution is to be spent, specially, in repairing roads, bridges, and in other preparations in the Bombay Presidency.

THE LAW EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent V, has done a distinct service to the student world in general and the law students in particular at this opportune time, and has concluded with an exceedingly rational suggestion to the Syndicate, not to allow their examiners to set more than 8 questions in any paper. Indeed, it is a pity that our examiners should not understand this simple truth that they are not appointed to test the candidates' speed in writing. As for your correspondent's just complaint regarding the fluctuations in the standard I could not cite a more significant fact from recent years, results than that some four years ago in P. E. as many as 19 candidates were turned out in the first class. Why? because the batch was exceptionally brilliant and yet what was its performance the very next year? But 3 or 4 could stand the first class test. It more frequently, than not, happens that one batch of examiners grudge to grant even 55 or 57 per cent. marks in one subject, whilst the very next year another batch does not hesitate to give even in the same subject as many as 80 per cent. marks, and place more than 15 or 20 men in the first class. Under the circumstances the justice of insisting on a reasonably "level standard" of excellence would be at once recognised. Cannot our examiners take of a leaf from the book of their confreres at Home? Your &c,

K

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it appears that Government intend to introduce law for the safety and control of religious, educational and other endowments and funds, may I inquire, if the proposed legislation contemplates the inclusion in the scheme of endowments and funds pertaining to "Fabricas," "Confraternities, etc., attached to Roman Catholic Churches or parishes? The scheme is undoubtedly an excellent one, and proposes to work beneficially in the interests of the public in general. This being so, I for one should be sorry if the enactment did not contribute towards the protection of the welfare of the Roman Catholic subjects of H. M. the King. You have doubtless heard of law-suits instituted by the parishioners for the investigation of funds and accounts belonging to "Fabricas" and Confraternities, and that they have come to grief on technical grounds because the parishioners failed to manage their cases wisely and tactfully. What is everybody's business is nobody's concern and this being the case, you will agree with me in thinking that our "Ma-Bap" Government should step in and appoint officers to examine accounts, with powers to haul up the delinquents in the Courts of Law. Of course, on referring to funds for religious purposes attached to parishes, I have not overlooked the need of official supervision over, and inspection of funds or endowments for educational purposes in the hands of private individuals, who fancy they can draw upon such reserves in their charge at their pleasure. In this regard the Director of Public Instruction can do much good, if he only goes into details of the accounts of endowed institutions.—Yours etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

"Alt Heidelberg" has, in the course of its travels, got as far as Hungary, and, curiously enough affords the natives of Buda-Pesth their first glimpse of German student life, across the footlights. It has been translated into the Hungarian vernacular by Dr. Max Martin, and even the old German student-songs have been altered and "adapted" to suit the taste and idiosyncrasies of the Magyar race.

At the request of the Admiralty, the Commonwealth Government has agreed to co-operate in the creation of a new naval coaling station in Australian waters. Goode Island, in Torres Straits, is the spot selected. It is close to Thursday Island, which is the northern sentinel of Australia, commanding the approach to the Commonwealth from the Northern Pacific. Hitherto most of the coal required for his Majesty's ships in Antipodean waters has been procured from New Zealand, but when this new station is established Australian coal will be largely used.

The Union Debating Society had a very crowded and interesting meeting on Nov. 9, at the Inner Temple Lecture Hall, when the subject of debate was the establishment of a court of appeal in criminal cases. Mr. Adolf Beck was present and was the recipient of an enthusiastic welcome and of many references by the speakers to the manliness and courage he had exhibited under circumstances that were maddening to exasperation. There seemed to be a pretty general feeling among those present that some reform was necessary in the administration, whether in its official or judicial aspects, to render the recurrence of what had happened in Mr. Beck's case impossible. So many desired to take part in the discussion that the debate was adjourned.

Greater Germany is not exactly flourishing under the Pax Germanica just now. The latest trouble is a nasty little rising somewhere in the Cameroons, the kind of thing with which Colonial Empires must reckon, but also a salutary reminder that colonies of this class are a white man's burden, as well as his pride. Much more serious, however, is the case of German South-West Africa. It is true that the Kaiser has been bestowing orders and decorations with a lavish hand upon the officers and men who have been representing the mailed fist in that delectable region. It will not be too easy to persuade the cynical German citizen, however, that any very great glory has been won out there in the recent fighting with the rather inferior natives, and the latest news shows that the situation is still sufficiently awkward, particularly on the Anglo-German border.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ELECTROPLATING, GILDING AND BRONZING

of Cutlery and Drawing Room Ornaments, and Repairs of these articles have been our speciality for over twenty years.

Hundreds of testimonials testify the Brilliancy, Durability and Cheapness of our work.

Write for list of charges to

C. JOST & Co.,
Electroplaters,
Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOW TO FURNISH THE HOUSE.

Hints on Decorating and Furnishing the Home in an artistic manner will be given free of charge by our London experts in Home Decoration engaged for the purpose of executing orders regarding Wall papers, painting in oil, Upholstery, &c., &c.

Estimates and Designs on Application.

TABLE COVERS, TABLE AND BED LINEN, CURTAINS, FABRICS, &c., &c.

Our Choice selection of Plated Ware and Cutlery

CONSISTS OF

Trays, Vegetable, Pie, Breakfast, Entree Dishes, Tea Kettle, Cruets, Tea Sets, Jam Pots, Pickle Jars, &c.,—all of the best finish and plated on pure White Metal.

Table, Dessert, Tea, and Coffee Spoons, Table and Dessert Knives.

MATTRESSES, ART MUSLINS, PILLOWS, CARPETS, RUGS, &c., &c.

No time or expense is spared in giving every satisfaction in the carrying out of orders entrusted to our care.

Special terms for quantities to—

CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, &c.

A visit is respectfully solicited.

M. BRESLAUER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PURELY PERSONAL.

QUITE a romantic personage has disappeared in M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of the Bonapartist organ "L'Autorite who (writes my Paris correspondent) has passed away at the age of sixty-two. His career was a stirring one, for Cassagnac from first to last was a fighter, a fighter in two senses—in politics and on the duelling ground. It would be quite impossible to enumerate all the memorable duels in which Cassagnac figured. He crossed swords with Rochefort and Aurelien Scholl, both of them master swordsmen; but Cassagnac, too, was miraculous skilful. If we put down the number of his duels at forty we shall still be moderate. Then, on the declaration of war with Prussia, Cassagnac, although suffering from a wound in his chest (caused by an adversary's sword), joined the Zouaves as a volunteer, and was taken prisoner at Sadan, and detained eight months at Kosel in Silesia. In Paris, as a journalist, he was always getting into trouble for his violent articles against the republic. At time he sat in the Chamber of Deputies, and was one of its most passionate members. When the Boulanger troubles arose, Cassagnac was the General's most fervent champion, and hoped to see him established in the Elysee as a Military Dictator. Of recent years, however, he devoted himself in L'Autorite to the cause of the Bonapartist party, and was an intimate friend and also the chief adviser of Prince Victor Napoleon. His rush advice sometimes got Prince Victor into hot water, and the Prince became rather nervous of his mentor. It was Cassagnac's dream to witness the overthrow of the Republic. He never realised it, nor, perhaps, would he have realised it had he lived twice his years. Tremendously strong is the Third republic of to-day.

Much sympathy is felt in Paris for the French Minister of War, who, it will be remembered, was struck twice on the face in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday last by a Nationalist Deputy—an outrage unparalleled in the annals of the Palais Bourbon. General Andre cannot be said to be popular, but the assault is regarded as disgraceful; and the deputy, Mr. Syveton, will have to answer for it, not only before the law, but before his constituents. In appearance General Andre is certainly ungainly Tall, thin, with a long nose and lean face, and pince-nez, he makes no display beside the smart officers under his command. He is the strictest of disciplinarians, a staunch Republican, and his quite indifferent to the criticisms and emotion provoked by his Army reforms. To him is due the second revision of the Dreyfus Affair, now pending. Probably nobody has a more thorough knowledge of that tremendous case than the General—not even Maitre Labori himself. However, in spare moments, General Andre is a family man, and whenever he is able to leave Paris for a few days he runs down to his country place with his wife and children, and rides and walks a great deal. He also plays the mild and very unmilitary game of croquet.

A paragraph in "M. A. P." about Charles Dickens (writes an all but nonagenarian reader) takes my memory back to the early days of this celebrated author before, I think, he was known to the world as Boz. It was about 1832, when I was fourteen years of age, and employed in the offices of Mr. Corbett Woodward, Solicitor, of Furnival's Lane, that Dickens had an office thereabouts; he was, I believe, reporter to the House of Commons at the time. It was my duty as junior clerk to go and meet the postman at the corner of Hatton Garden, which was his boundary from General Post Office, and hand him the letters for the evening mail.

This postman was an interesting figure dressed in drab cloth coat and small clothes, red waistcoat and gaiters, black beaver hat and cockade, he carried a bell and leather bag. Every one within hearing of his bell hastened to deliver him their letters first paying him a penny each, but not for postage as that could not be prepaid—of course, it was before the time of postage stamps—and then, after a final peal of his bell, he would march off down Holborn Hill, up Snow Hill, to St. Martins-le-Grand. Dickens sometimes entrusted his letters to my care, so I saw him often, and have a vivid recollection of his striking appearance. He was a young and good-looking man, then, with long flowing hair, regular features, clear, dark complexion, and clean-shaven. He always wore a black satin stock and breast pin. I also remember him at the Marshalsea Prison, where I accompanied Mrs. Cornwall Baron Wilson on a visit to Sir Edwin Sandys, then a very aged man with long white hair. It was his reception day, and Dickens was amongst the guests, as far as I can remember.

My next recollection of Dickens was after long years, when I heard him read at St. James's Hall and I remarked at the time that he bore no resemblance to the Dickens of former days. A grey, stubbly beard surrounded his face, and as Sala described him, he had more "the appearance of a Dutch skipper" than the other known as "Boz." Having been a resident in London all my days, it is pleasant to record these glimpses of the past, which are only a few of many similar ones in my long life of eighty-seven years.

Miss Margaret de Lapasture, the youngest of the two pretty daughters of the Marquis and Marquise de Lapasture, whose engagement is announced to Earl Cadogan's second son, Captain the Hon. Gerald Cadogan, is a young lady whose forbears were very well-known in French Society under the ancient regime. The family is of the old Boulonnais nobility, whose deputy the marquis of the day was in 1708. It was his elder son a Mousquetaire of the King's Guard under Louis XVI., whom the French Ravolution overtook and hurried into exile in 1791. His son, who had been in his youth a page to Madame the Countess d' Artois, and afterwards a cavalry officer, was likewise among the emigres, and predeceased his father in 1800, leaving a baby boy of three.

The baby just mentioned, Henry de Lapasture was born and brought up in England, being educated indeed, at Eton, and becoming an officer in the 18th Hussars. He married the daughter of an officer in the service of the Hon. East India Company, who bore him three sons and a daughter, the latter becoming later the wife of a cousin of Lord Herries. The eldest son is the present marquis de Lapasture, who has himself been twice married, the actual Marquise being the daughter of an Indian judge.

A feather shows which way the wind blows, and the dress of smart women at theatres plainly proves the increase in wealth and thus of lavish adornment. Only a few years ago a string of pearls, or a diamond star, was thought a sufficient display of jewels in the stalls, or even in the boxes of a theatre. Tiaras, necklaces, and such like, were reserved for one of the great nights at the Opera. But we have changed all. During the last few weeks well-known women have appeared at the play wearing magnificent ornaments. The Duchess of Marlborough was seen with a tiara of diamonds on her head; Lady Galway wore a diamond stomacher, and Lady Carnarvon was gleaming with the brilliance of many emeralds. One wonders that can be held in reserve for Royal balls and Court entertainments!

Miss Zena Dare, the pretty young actress who has won so much praise for her performance as the little Mayfair Cinderella in The Catch of the Season at the Vaudeville, asks me to say that her "elder" Phyllis, is really her younger sister—by three years and a half. This is in correction of my impression published in a recent issue of "M. A. P.," that Miss Zena Dare was the "baby" of the family. Phyllis to whom I now tender my most humble apologies, was only nine years of age when her older sister was understudying her at the Coronet, and as she has always taken "child parts," and will play the male infant in Mr. Tom B. Davis's Babes in the Wood pantomime in Birmingham next Christmas, she naturally objects to being saddled with three years and a half which don't belong to her. Regarding her London experience, Miss Phylly Dare has played at the St. James's the Vaudeville, and the Prince of Wales's, giving at the last-named house her impersonation, ever to be remembered for its sweetness and its pathos, of Ib's "little Christina.

Permit me (writes W. F. L.) to give another reminiscence of the origin of "Maida" as applied to the well-known London suburb. Sir Walter Scott had a favourite deerhound, which he named "Maida no doubt after Sir John Stuart's victory over the French in 1806.

Following what has become almost an established custom with Lord Mayor of London, the new Lord Mayor; at the time of writing Mr. John Pound, though one may intelligently anticipate that he will shortly be Sir John, tells readers of "M. A. P." about his early days in the same week that sees his accession to the highest civic office. Indeed this year Mr. Pound's account of himself will be placed on the bookstalls while he is making his progress from East to West. If, as the Lord Mayor says, his life has been devoid of incident, there is at least one valuable lesson to be gleaned from his reminiscences—viz, that bread cast upon the waters in the shape of service to your fellow-men never fails to return. For not only has Mr. Pound's devotion to the welfare of the City and his fellow-citizens brought him with acclimation—nemine contradicente—to the civic throne, but it has won him the unaffected regard and esteem of all who know him. And doubtless his hard work and altruism have largely contributed to preserve that fine health which, at the age of seventy-five, enables him to undertake the onerous duties of a Lord Mayor of London.

ONE of the fire-eaters says it is not in the least surprising that Mr. Balfour should be laid up, considering how mercilessly the Russians have pulled his legs.

A LITTLE STORY WITH A MORAL.

"AN Admirer of British Firmness and Tact" writes the following to the "Westminster Gazette":—

SIR,—Recent events remind me of an incident that occurred in one of our largest provincial towns some time ago. The Portuguese Consul in the town in question occupied the top floor in a lofty building. Immediately under him were the premises of a busy commercial firm. To celebrate the anniversary of some event of importance in the annals of Portugal the Consul attached the Portuguese flag to a pole, and thrust it out of one of the windows of the Consulate. The flag was large, and, as it folds rose and fell in a light breeze that was blowing, it distracted the thoughts and from time to time obscured the vision of a member of the business firm on the floor below. Unable at last to endure the annoyance longer, the business man rose from his desk, opened his window-sash, drew in the flag, attached to the tail of if every old hat and umbrella he could lay hands upon, one after the other, with pieces of string; then, casting the lot out from his window, sat down and waited on events. He had not long to wait. Steadied, like a kite, with its weight of broken hats and ragged umbrellas, the flag no longer flirted with the wind, but swung to and fro with the solemnity of a pendulum. Quickly a crowd, attracted by the novelty and incongruity of the display from the Consular offices collected. The street became impassable. An intelligent Pressman, apprised of the occurrence, invaded the premises and interviewed the Consul to ascertain the meaning of so singular a demonstration. The Consul was furious. Being above his flag he had been unable to see what had been done to it, and he could not understand the laughter and jeers of the crowd in the street. When the truth burst upon him his indignation knew no bounds. When he was able to speak he declared that he would have instant reparation; but said he, the affair is more than a mere personal affront, the flag of Portugal has been dishonoured; and he hinted darkly at intervention at complications and possible hostilities. The Pressman having been thus dismissed with his ears tingling the Consul at once sat down and directed a demand upon the business man below for the immediate surrender of the culprit and an abject apology. Now what did the business man do? He selected the smallest message boy in the establishment, who had just come in, and who knew nothing about the affair, and told him to go up to the Consul and say he was sorry for what he had done. And the Consul, when he saw the youth of the boy and his innocent face, accepted the vicarious apology; and the threatening incident was closed. It might be thought by some that such an apology was adding insult to injury; but then it should be remembered that no blood was spilled.

A SAD CHRISTENING.

A MORE pathetic scene than the christening of the infant daughter of the late Princess of the Asturias has never taken place in the Palace at Madrid though this sumptuous Royal residence has had its full share of the tragedies of thrones writes the "Westminster Gazette." For the first time in history the Court, which clings more obstinately than any other Court in the civilised world to its severe ceremonial, disregarded the demands of etiquette and wore mourning as a festivity in the Palace. Queen Christina, bowed down with grief, never raised her eyes to all the pomp around her, and the young King could not control his emotion. When the Bishop of Zion had given the names of Isabella Teresa to the baby Princess who became a motherless orphan a few hours after birth, and the Queen had fastened the ribbon of the Marie Louise Order to the christening robe, the Royal lady, who has bravely borne great burdens of grief, broke down entirely, pressed the baby to her heart and covered the little face with kisses, as if the thought had suddenly been brought home to her that a mother's love which the little one will never know would be worth more than any earthly honours. But as Queen Christina is to take charge of her youngest grand child, which at first was not expected to live but is now quickly developing, there is no fear that she will not be surrounded by all the tender care and affection which are of greater importance to a young child than anything that rank or wealth can give. For if Queen Christina has been the wisest of Regents, she has also been one of the best of mothers in every sense of the word, and her orphaned grand children are sure to call forth every maternal instinct in the heart of the Queen-Mother of Spain.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though generally small show a rise over nearly the whole country. The barometer is in considerable excess of normal.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Negapatam, moderate to fresh in Cutch and at Rajkot and Ratnagiri and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations noticeable are:—Maximum 5deg. in defect of normal as Veraval and 5deg. to 7deg. in excess at Ahmedabad, Deesa, Jhansi, Jacobabad and Agra and minimum 5deg. to 11deg. in excess at Ajmere, Bhuj, Delhi, and Jhansi, 5deg. to 6deg. in defect at Akola, Poona, Sholapur, Karwar, Hyderabad Deccan, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras and Coimbatore. The highest temperature in the shade was 94 deg. at Deesa and the lowest 47deg. at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Madras and Cuddapah, Bellary, Musulipatam, Hyderabad, Mangalore, Karwar, Mormagao and Belgaum.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine and settled generally everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th November 1903.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	30·037
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	66·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·685
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	87·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·8
General Directions of Wind	E.NE.NW.NNW.NNE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * miles	188

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observator

On the 29th the Time Ball at the Castle could not be dropped at the correct moment owing to derangement of dropping apparatus. The usual warning signal was at once given. A flag was hoisted instead and lowered at the next full hour 2 p.m. correctly.

For the Skin

You cannot have a clear and smooth skin unless the blood is pure. Blotches, eruptions, rashes, pimples, all show how impure the blood must be. Get all impurities out of your blood before you are seriously ill.

Miss Dorothy Maher, of Fitzroy, Victoria, sends her photograph and this letter:

"I had a terrible eruption on my face, which was of a very irritating nature. I tried many blood medicines, but without relief. Friends told me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as it was a most famous blood remedy. I did so, and after taking only two bottles I began to see a great change. By the time the third bottle was used the eruption had entirely disappeared, and without leaving a mark on my face. I am perfectly well now, and I owe it all to this great blood-purifying remedy."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Correct any tendency to constipation with Ayer's Pills. They are sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action. A family laxative.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE SALE OF THE "STANDARD."

INTERVIEW WITH THE PROPRIETOR.

ON the principal news page of the "Standard" appeared the following announcement:

The "Standard" passes to-day into the possession of Mr. C. Arthur Pearson.

The recent owners feel assured that, in disposing of their property to Mr. Pearson, they are taking a step which will ensure the continuance of the traditions which have given the "Standard" the proud position which it has for so long occupied in the annals of British Journalism.

No alterations are contemplated in the price, appearance, or general tone of the paper.

The statement cabled from America the other day that Mr. C. Arthur Pearson is acting for the Tariff Reform League is untrue. The transaction is a purely business one, in which Mr. Pearson is acting for himself alone and neither the Tariff Reform League nor any other body or association has anything whatever to do with it.

Since the Tariff Reform controversy opened, the "Standard" has taken a strong and consistent line in opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's opinions and despite the disclaimer of any quick change of views or policy it may well be supposed that the Vice-Chairman of the Tariff Commission will alter the tone of the paper in this direction.

The proprietors of the "Standard" who have parted with their property are registered as:

Wallace Morier Johnstone, 11, Queensborough-terrace, Bayswater.

Edwin James Johnstone, Rougham Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

Henry Arthur Johnstone, 15, Stratton street, Piccadilly.

William Alfred Johnstone, Dsepdene, Wadham-gardens, South Hampstead, N. W.

THE NEW PROPRIETOR INTERVIEWED.

Mr. C. Arthur Pearson was interviewed by a "Westminster Gazette" representative, and stated at the outset that he has no intention whatever of changing the style of the "Standard."

"It has its own class of steady-going Conservative readers," he said; and the only alterations that will be made will be in the direction of an improved news service and a brighter mode of treatment. For the money which the paper already spends upon its news much better results are obtainable; and it is my intention of spending rather more than less on this department in the future.

It is on the business side that the principal changes will be made; up-to-date methods of handling a newspaper will have to be introduced, in order to put the journal in a fair way to compete on equal terms with its contemporaries.

On the question of the quality of the bargain represented in the purchase of the "Standard," Mr. Pearson said:

I did not buy the "Standard" for the very considerable profits which it is now making, but for the enormous savings which can be effected under proper management. I paid what I consider a handsome price for the paper as it stands, it is true; but I think it will turn out eventually that I have struck a very good bargain for all that. I do not exaggerate when I say that the circulation of the "Standard" is capable of being doubled the moment it is published with business-like methods.

And you intend to keep the price at one penny?

Most certainly. I do not agree with the idea that the day of the penny paper is over. On the contrary, I think it will outlast us and those who come after us. But it must be the right kind of penny journal—a combination of the brightness of the modern half-penny paper and the sober-mindedness of its penny contemporary. And I venture to think the "Standard" both in its morning and evening edition, will very shortly fulfil this description.

And as to the future policy of the journal?

As I have said, came the guarded answer, no violent changes are contemplated in any direction. That is all I wish to say on that point.

And as to the real character of the purchase, Mr. Pearson? It is thought, and not unnaturally, you perhaps will admit, that £700,000 is a lot of money to change hands with respect to a commercial transaction on behalf of an individual.

The new proprietor of the "Standard" smiled at the question, and made answer:

I dare say; but I am not without resources of my own, and I have a sufficiently good proposition here to be able to get any amount of money. No, you may take my emphatic assurance that I am working entirely on my own behalf in this matter. In the new company about to be formed I shall be chairman managing director, and holder of three-fourths of the ordinary capital.

THE PAST OF THE PAPER.

The "Standard" commenced as an evening paper in 1827. It consisted of a single sheet, and was sold for four pence a copy. The editor was Dr. Giffard, father of the present Lord Chancellor, and the proprietor was Mr. Charles Baldwin, who owned several papers. His son became bankrupt, and the paper was purchased by Mr. James Johnstone, who increased its size and reduced its price, until in 1858 it took the great step of becoming a penny journal. In 1876, Mr. W. H. Mudford became managing editor, and under him the paper saw its days of greatest prosperity. By the will of Mr. Johnstone, who died in 1878, he was made managing editor for life, but in 1900, Mr. Mudford retired, and Mr. Byron Curtis succeeded him as editor, and under his direction the paper has certainly shown no weakening of its old attitude of sturdy Conservative independence.

THE NEW PROPRIETOR.

Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, who has effected the purchase, has been in daily journalism for some four and a half years, having started the "Express" in 1900. Since that time he has spread his enterprise to the provinces, and has purchased several papers. Little more than a year ago he bought the "Newcastle Leader" from Sir James Joicey, and about the same time he acquired the principal share in the "St. James's Gazette." He now owns papers in Birmingham, Newcastle and Leicester, has been described by Mr. Chamberlain as "a great hustler," and is proprietor of a great variety of journals.

THE PRESS OF THE FREE TRADE PARTY.

The purchase of the "Standard," which has made such a strenuous fight for Free Trade, deprives the latter policy of its only supporter amid the penny journals published each morning in London. Among the evening papers, the "Westminster Gazette" is the only penny journal which opposes the policy of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour. On the other side, taking only the dearer papers, the Protectionists have the "Times," the "Standard," the "Morning Post," the "Telegraph," the "Advertiser," the Globe," the "Pall Mall Gazette," the "St. James's Gazette," and the "Evening Standard."

SUGGESTED QUICKER INDIAN MAIL ROUTE.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRETE.

THE King of the Hellenes left Vienna on Nov. 9 on his return to Athens. During his stay in Vienna his Majesty had several interviews with Count Goluchowski.

The "Neue Freie Presse" says that it was recognised that autonomy or annexation were still equally impossible for Crete. Count Goluchowski promised to propose to the Powers the substitution of a Greek garrison for the international force at Canea but expressed the opinion that Russia would be unlikely to consent to the scheme.

Another subject discussed was the construction of a railway between Larissa (Greece) and Salonika, thus providing through communication between Vienna and Volo and establishing a quicker route for the Indian mail than that via Brindisi. It is believed, however, that the Sultan would object to his scheme.

TH. CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	5	6	d24
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi.....	4	2	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	2	1	13
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli.....	1	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	1	6
Total.....	17	15	97
Total plague deaths to date...	277,616	229,677	
Same date last year	8	6	84

MISS ELLEN THORNYCROFT FOWLER has accepted the position of chairman of the Writers' Club for the coming year. In that capacity she succeeds Mrs. W. K. Clifford.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND WATERY FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly [illegible]—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for [illegible] what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W WILKINSON'S

Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago. Gouty Eczema. Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heart-burn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con-"sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

ST. MARTIN'S The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA, Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. As. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co. 170, Shaik Memon St. Bombay. PULMONARY BALSAM.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE.
APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS;

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... " 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debentures Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LIPTON'S
TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

In the Indian climate a Cigar that will burn freely, not leave an unpleasant taste, and not dry the mouth, is a necessity.
DRESSELHUYS supplies this want.
They are guaranteed pure, and smoked all over the World.
Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D. T. KEYMER & Co., 1-1, Council House St., CALCUTTA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.

The "ENSIGN" Cameras.
Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4¼×3¼.
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

The "SANDERSON" Cameras.
Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

Regular Model	Prices from	£6 17 6
Tourist Model	,,	£6 10 0
De Luxe Model	,,	£10 10 0
Roll Film Model	,,	£6 17 6

The "ENSIGN."
Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to
GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,00

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

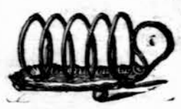
GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE JANJEE & Co., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Crawford, No 6.

ELECTRO-PLATE of the HIGHEST QUALITY.

NEW DESIGNS in TABLE WARE.

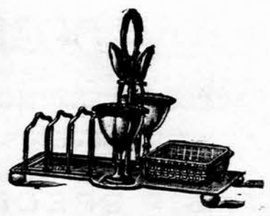
Butter, Rs. 14-8.


Toast, Rs. 5.

We would direct particular attention to the compact and useful combinations shown here. Essentially suitable for Chota Hazri, &c.

We have just received Several quite new and unique patterns in Table Gongs. See illustration and prices below.

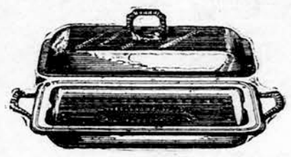
Rs. 40.
Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.

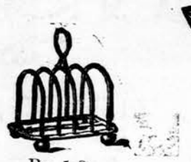

Rs. 22.
Eggs, Toast, Butter with Spoons.

Rs. 8.
Table Flower Vase.

Rs. 38. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish.

Rs. 70. Egg Stand, Six Cups and Spoons, gilt inside.

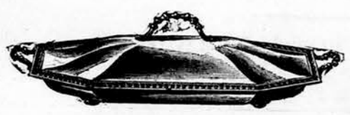

Rs. 60.
Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.


Rs. 5-8.
Toast.

Rs. 44. Crystal Salad Bowl and Servers.

Rs. 5.
Toast.

Rs. 110. 11" Breakfast dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E. P. plate.


Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.

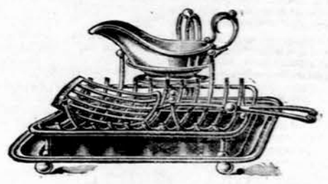
Rs. 38. Entree dish convertible into two dishes by removal of handle.

Rs. 33.
Claret Jug.

Rs. 47.
Table Gong mounted on oak Stand. The two bells have each a different tone and are supported by Horn standard mounted to represent Dolphin.
Other New Patterns, Rs. 30, 34 and 49.

Rs 29.
Claret Jug.

Rs. 20 Chop dish and Cover.


Rs. 80. Asparagus dish with Server and sauce boat

Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.

Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.

MARCKS & Co, Ltd.,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS. Arsenal Road, POONA.

Pears' Soap
beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

BEWARE OF CHEAP COVERS

DUNLOP TYRES

(STOCKED BY EVERY CYCLE AGENT IN INDIA.)
ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY
BUT THEY ARE BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.
WIRED ON OR BEADED EDGE AT YOUR OPTION
REMEMBER! WE STAND ON OUR GUARANTEE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LD.,
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

RIGAUD'S
WHITE VIOLET
EXTRACT
This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.
RIGAUD et Cie
PERFUMERS
PARIS
Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.